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SAUNDARYA-LAHARI

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SAUNDARYA-LAHARĪ

(THE OCEAN OF BEAUTY)

OF

S'RĪ SAMKARA-BHAGAVAT-PĀDA

WITH

TRANSLITERATION, ENGLISH TRANSLATION, COMMENTARY,
DIAGRAMS AND AN APPENDIX ON PRAYOGA

BY

PĀNDIT S. SUBRAHMANYA SĀSTRĪ, F. T. S.

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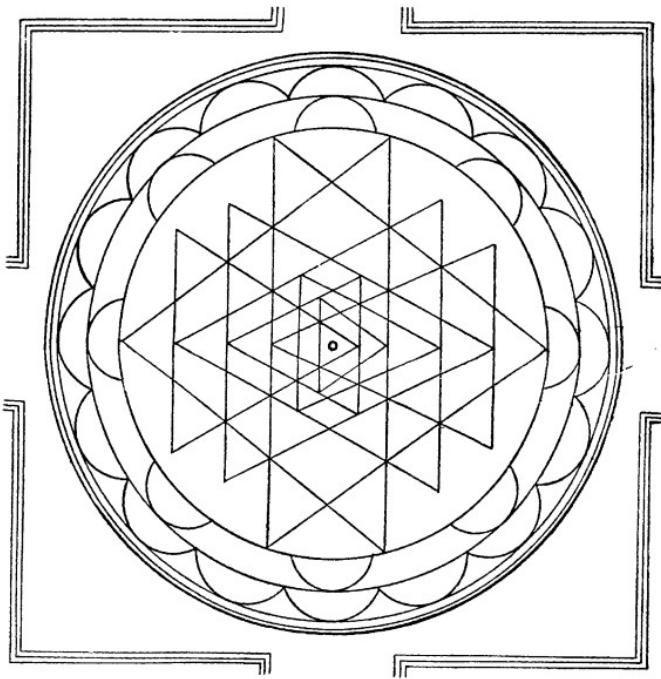
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INTRODUCTION

THE Saundarya-laharī, “the Flood of Beauty”, eminently shares the characteristics of (*i*) a Poem displaying the finest touches of poetical fancy, (*ii*) a Stotra, Hymn in praise of the Goddess Tri-pura-sundarī, (*iii*) a series of Mantra-s, mystic formulæ, to be used by the Upāsaka along with the corresponding Yantra-s, Diagrams, wherein the Devī is to be conceived as abiding, and (*iv*) an exposition of the Āgama-s and Tantra-s, bearing on the worship of the Supreme Being in Its aspect of the S'akti, Creative Energy, known as the S'rī-vidyā, embodying the underlying principles of Vaidika-dharma and as such having the sanction of the Veda-s. In its first forty-one stanzas it encompasses the Ānanda-laharī, “the Flood of the Blissfully Sublime”. As the very names and the design of the two parts indicate, it points, on the one hand, to the way of approach to the Paramātman, attainable

only through true spiritual devotion and knowledge of the real nature of the Paramātman, supplemented by the successful accomplishment of the highest Yoga of Nir-vikalpa-samādhi ; on the other hand, it leads in effect to the merging of the Jīvātman of the Upāsaka into the non-differentiated Brahman, so exquisitely expounded in the Upaniṣad-s and other authoritative works dealing with the Monistic Ideal of the Vedānta, through the worship of the qualified Brahman, so well portrayed in Stotra-s, Āgama-s, Tantra-s, Purāṇa-s and the Karma-kāṇḍa, thus typifying Nir-guṇopāsanā through Sa-guṇopāsanā in essence.

A unique feature of the Sanātana-dharma of the ancient Ṛsi-s of this Puṇya-bhūmi of ours, which has enabled this time-hallowed system of theirs to endure through the ages, consists in the fact that it is elastic and comprehends systems adapted to the capacity, idiosyncrasy and stage of development attained by the various classes of persons owing allegiance to it, from individuals on the highest to the lowest rungs of the ladder of spiritual Evolution. The highest forms of worship

envisioned by the Vedic Seers of yore stand far above the ken of the vast majority, for whose delectation suitable forms of worship of Viṣṇu, S'iva, the S'akti and other Vedic deities have been elaborated by the large number of Āgama-s, Tantra-s, Purāṇa-s, Itihāsa-s, etc., all within the ambit of the Vedic ideal, and these have captured the imagination of these classes and continue to hold sway over their minds even to the present day.

One of such forms of worship is the S'rividyā, the worship of the Supreme Being in Its feminine aspect of the S'akti, Creative Energy, which embraces two forms : (i) the Internal, meant for the more advanced, assuming the character of worship of the Supreme Being in the aspect of S'iva conjoint with the S'akti, at the various centres of energy of the human body, passing through various stages on to the highest, eschewing all rituals and ceremonies ; and (ii) the External, intended for the less evolved, assuming the form of worshipping Yantra-s inscribed on the Bhūrja leaf, gold and other metallic plates, coloured linen or slabs, to the accompaniment of the repetition of particular Mantra-s made up of the

Mātṛkā-s, with appropriate gestures, postures, facing of particular cardinal points, offerings of Dhūpa, Dīpa, Naivedya, etc., all with a view to acquiring special psychic powers, gratification of specific desires; etc., of the Upāsaka. The former, known as the Samaya-mārga, is based on the Saṁhitā-s of the Subhāgama-pañcaka, the works of five great Seers, and does not, in any way, run counter to Vedic principles. The latter, known as the Kaula-mārga and dealt with in the sixty-four Tantra-s, although primarily intended for the worship of the Devī, has, in course of time, afforded scope for the inclusion of vulgar practices (Vāmācāra) smacking of Kāpālika and Kṣapaṇaka usages, appealing to the venal side of human nature and exercising a demoralizing influence on the votaries to an extent not countenanced by the Veda-s. These unwholesome features of the Sākta cult began to weigh on the minds of high-souled reformers of the type of Saṁkara-bhagavat-pāda, who soon opened a crusade against such practices by expounding the sublime truths of the Samaya-mārga in their writings and preachings, with a view to uphold

the beautiful methods of the Samaya doctrine and supplant the ugly features of the Kaulamārga. Hence this work is appropriately called the Saundarya-lahari, the Flood of Beauty, washing out in its torrent the filth accumulated in the Kaula-mārga and restoring the purity of the Śrī-vidyā in relation to its external forms and ceremonies. In this laudable attempt he seems to have been ably served, in a later generation, by Lakṣmī-dhara and Bhāskara-rāya, two celebrated scholars and stalwart mystics acquainted with the inner working of the worship of the Śrī-vidyā, in their commentaries on several works relating to it. Lakṣmī-dhara's zeal for the preservation of the Samaya-mārga in all its purity and for the reform of the Kaula-mārga is so great that he even steps beyond the province of a mere commentator and differs from the author of the original work in matters of detail, where he thinks his own personal experience of the recondite practices warrants him to do so.

Śrī Sāṃkara-bhagavat-pāda is accredited as the author of the Saundarya-lahari¹ by

¹ Vallabha-deva, who is assigned to the fifteenth century A.D., in his Su-bhāṣitāvali, quotes the twenty-seventh stanza of this work, ascribing its authorship to Śrī Sāṃkara-bhagavat-pāda.

Lakṣmī-dhara, Bhāskara-rāya, Kaivalyāśrama, Kamesvara-sūri, Acyutānanda and a host of other commentators of the work. The author of the gloss, Sudhā-vidyotinī, on this work, however, ascribes it to his own father, Pravara-sena, the son of Dramiḍa, a king of the Dramiḍa country, and says that on the strength of the information directly obtained from his father he wrote the said gloss. There are others who say that Śiva himself is the author of the Stotra, and yet others who maintain that it had its origin in the teeth of Lalitā, the Prime Sakti.¹ Those who ascribe it to Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda also aver that the Dravida-sis'u, referred to in stanza 75 of the

¹ There is yet another tradition about the prime source of this work. The story goes that Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda, who is considered to be Is'vara incarnate, paid a visit to Kailāsa, clad in the robes of a mendicant, and took the Mantra-sāstra placed by the Devi on the throne of Is'vara. While he was about to leave Kailāsa along with the spoil, Nandikesvara, who was on duty hard by, snatched the book from his hands. After grappling with him for a while, the Ācārya succeeded in retaining a portion of the book, which contained the first forty-one stanzas of the Saundarya-lahari, to which were added fifty-nine more stanzas composed later on by him to complete the work. All these traditions apart, any unsophisticated student of the Śri-vidyā, after a thorough and close study of the literature bearing on it, is bound to arrive at the conclusion that this work of Śaṅkara gives a faithful rendering of the views of his Parama-guru, Śri Gauḍapāda-cārya as expounded by him in the Subhagodaya, in the first forty-one stanzas of this work for the delectation of the more advanced student, rounded off with a highly poetic adoration of the Devi, in the latter portion.

work, is Śaṅkara himself, one of them, Kaivalyāśrama, even going to the extent of making a remark, in his gloss on one of the stanzas, that it is not found in the manuscripts of the Malaiyālam country, seeking thereby to fix the Malaiyālam country as the place of origin of the work and indirectly hinting that Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda was a native of Malabar. The fact that there are as many as thirty-five glosses of this work known to be extant in various parts of India, of which only one attributes the authorship to a person other than Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda, at least affords us greater proof of the genuineness of Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda's authorship of this Stotra, than of several other Stotra-s ascribed to him. Even if the reference to the Dravida-s'is'u in the work be taken to point to some other person, whether it be Pravara-sena, as is claimed by one of the commentaries, of Śrī Jñāna-saṁbandha, as is claimed by some chronologists, one noteworthy fact results out of this reference, *viz.*, that the Dravida-s'is'u must either have been a contemporary of the author of this work or one belonging to a prior period. Till the identity and other

antecedents of Pravara-sena, king of the Draviḍa country, are fairly well established and his chronology fixed with a fair amount of accuracy, we are not warranted in drawing any inference therefrom relating to the genuineness of the claim put forward in his favour. As for Śrī Jñāna-saṁbandha, who is said to have flourished about 1,200 years ago, if the Draviḍa-s'is'u under reference is to be taken to point to him, we have to infer that Saṁkara-bhagavat-pāda, to whom almost universally this work is attributed, must have flourished in the eighth century A. D., an inference which is supported by the view of European scholars that Śrī Saṁkarācārya, the author of the Sārīraka-mīmāṁsa-bhāṣya, flourished between A. D. 788 and 820. If the opinion held by Indian scholars that Ādi Saṁkara flourished in the sixth century B. C. should be adhered to and this work attributed to him, then the internal evidence afforded by the Draviḍa-s'is'u will be perfectly useless, unless some other Draviḍa-s'is'u answering to the description is dragged out of oblivion and presented to us as the one referred to by Saṁkara-bhagavat-pāda. We are loath to

acquiesce in the view that Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda sought to refer to himself as the Dravida-s'is'u indicated in such vainglorious terms in the poem. We are therefore of opinion that the Dravida-s'is'u referred to is Śrī Jñāna-saṁbandha and that this Stotra is the genuine work of Śrī-Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda, who lived in the eighth century A.D.

In editing the text of the work, we have mainly followed the work published by the Government of Mysore as No. 11 of the BIBLIOTHECA SANSKRITA of the Government Oriental Library Series, after adopting suitable readings wherever we thought it necessary. The various readings gleaned from the commentaries of Lakṣmi-dhara, Kaivalyāśrama, Kāmesvara-sūri and Arthur Avalon's edition of the Ānanda-laharī have been given as foot-notes under the several stanzas, and we hope that they will afford an opportunity to the reader to appreciate the various shades of meaning sought to be read into the text. In the English rendering and the commentary of the stanzas we have largely drawn from the mine of information available in the commentaries mentioned above, the

Malaiyālam commentary of Brahma-srī Kaṇṭiyūr Mahādeva Sāstrin and the editions of the Ānanda-laharī with English rendering, notes and comments by Arthur Avalon and R. Ananta-kṛṣṇa Sāstrin. We may add in this connection that the MS. copy of the commentary, Aruṇāmodinī of Kāmesvara-sūri, which has not so far been published and which contains a fund of rare material for the elucidation of the work, was made available to us by the courtesy of our friend Mr. T. Vis'va-nātha Rao.

We have added in the form of an appendix the Prayoga relating to each stanza, gleaned from several sources for the benefit of Upāsaka-readers and a preliminary note at the end of the first stanza as to the detailed procedure to be adopted for worship, common to all the stanzas. The Yantra-s relating to each stanza will also be found inserted in their proper places.

In this connection we would strongly recommend a close study of the 'Varivasyā-rahasya' by S'rī Bhāskara-rāya 'The Serpent-power' by Arthur Avalon, and 'The Cakra-s' by the Rt. Rev. C. W. Leadbeater to advanced

students of the S'rī-vidyā, who will find therein plenty of interesting additional material relating to the Cakra-s and how far the practitioner could rely on them in the course of his practice, as also the pitfalls to be avoided by him. We have however to sound a note of caution here. The very essence of the S'rī-vidyā consists in its being availed of by its votaries to serve lofty and altruistic purposes. Hence care should be always taken to see that it is not dethroned from its high pedestal, to serve ignoble and selfish ends.

We have, in conclusion, to acknowledge our deep indebtedness to M. R. Ry. R. Kṛṣṇa-svāmi Sāstrin, B.A., the celebrated scholar, for the various suggestions and explanations of recondite portions so kindly offered by him in the course of our work.

<i>Tanjore</i>	S. SUBRAHMANYA SĀSTRĪ
15-10-1937	T. R. S'RINIVĀSA AYYAÑGĀR

NOTE

The modern system of transliteration has been followed in this work:

अ a, आ ā, इ i, ई ī, उ u, ऊ ū, ऋ ṛ, झ ṡ, ल l,
ळ ḥ, ए e, ऐ ai, ओ o, औ au, ॑ m or ṡ m, : h,

क् k, ख् kh, ग् g, घ् gh, ङ् ḡ n,

च् c, छ् ch, ज् j, झ् jh, ञ् ḡ n,

ट् t, ठ् th, ड् d, ढ্ dh, ण् ḡ n,

त् t, थ् th, द् d, ध্ dh, न् n,

प् p, फ् ph, ब् b, भ् bh, म् m,

य् y, र् r, ल् l, व् v,

श् s', ष् ū, स् s,

ह् h, छ् ḡ l.

अकारादिक्रमेण श्लोकानुक्रमणिका

Stanza	Page	Stanza	Page
अमू ते वक्षोजौ .	२०९	क्षितौ षट्पञ्चाशत् .	७५
अरालं ते .	१४६	गतास्ते पञ्चत्वम् .	२३८
अराला केशोषु .	२४०	गते कण्ठभ्यर्णम् .	१७८
अरालैः स्वाभाव्यात् .	१६९	गतैर्माणिकयत्वम् .	१६४
अविद्यानाम् .	३०	गले रेखास्तितः .	२०३
अविश्वान्तम् .	१९६	गिरामाहुदेवीम् .	२४७
असौ नासावंशः .	१९१	गुहत्वं विस्तारम् .	२२३
अहः सूते .	१७३	चतुःषष्ठ्या तन्वैः .	११४
कदा काले .	२४९	चतुर्भिः श्रीकण्ठैः .	६४
कराग्रेण स्पृष्टम् .	२०१	जगत्सूते धाता .	१००
करीन्द्राणां शुण्डाः .	२२५	जपो जल्पः .	१०५
कलङ्कः कस्तूरी .	२४३	तडित्वन्तं शक्त्या .	१५३
कलत्रं वैधात्रम् .	२४५	तडिल्लेखातन्वीम् .	९३
कवीनां संदर्भे० .	१७६	तनीशांसं पांसुम् .	२६
कवीन्द्राणाम् .	८२	तनुच्छायाभिस्ते .	८६
किरन्तीमङ्गेभ्यः .	९१	तव स्तन्यम् .	२१२
किरीटं वैरिक्षम् .	१०९	तव स्वाधिष्ठाने .	१५१
कुचौ सथःस्विद्यत् .	२२२	तवाज्ञाचकस्थम् .	१४३
कण्ठकाशीदामा .	४१	तवाधारे मूले .	१५७

Stanza	Page	Stanza	Page
तवापर्जे . . .	१८३	भ्रुवौ भुग्ने . . .	१७२
ऋयाणां देवानाम् .	१०२	मनस्त्वं व्योम . . .	१४०
त्वदन्यः पाणिभ्याम् .	३४	महीं मूलाधारे . . .	४९
त्वदीयं सौन्दर्यम् .	७२	मुखं बिन्दुं कृत्वा . . .	८८
त्वया हृत्वा . . .	९८	मृणालीमृद्रीनाम् . . .	२०५
ददाने दीनेभ्यः . . .	२३६	मृषा कृत्वा . . .	२३०
दशा द्राघीयस्या . . .	१८५	यदेतकालिन्दी०	२१८
धनुः पौष्टम् . . .	४०	रणे जित्वा . . .	१९८
धुनोतु ध्वानतम् . . .	१६६	ललाटं लावण्य०	१७०
नखानामुद्योतैः . . .	२०६	वहत्यम्ब . . .	२१०
नखैर्नाकस्त्रीणाम् . . .	२३५	वहन्ती सिन्दूरं . . .	१६८
नमोवाकं ब्रूमः . . .	२२९	विष्वन्ध्या गायन्ती . . .	१९९
नरं वर्षीयांसम् . . .	७४	विभक्तत्रैवर्ण्यम् . . .	१८०
निष्ठे निश्चस्मेरे . . .	२५८	विरिष्वि: पञ्चत्वम् . . .	१०४
निमेषोन्मेषाभ्याम् . . .	१८२	विशाला कल्याणी . . .	१७४
निसर्गक्षीणस्य . . .	२२१	विशुद्धौ ते . . .	१४६
पदं ते कीर्त्तिनाम् . . .	२३३	शरज्जयोत्ताशुश्राम् . . .	८१
पदन्यासकीडा० . . .	२३७	शरीरं त्वम् . . .	१३८
पराजेतुं रुद्धम् . . .	२२६	शिवः शक्तिः कामः . . .	१२३
पवित्रीकर्तुम् . . .	१८१	शिवः शक्त्या . . .	८
पुरारातेः . . .	२४४	शिवे शृङ्गाराद्र्वी . . .	१७७
प्रकृत्या ऽस्त्रकायाः	१९३	क्रुतीनां मूर्धनिः . . .	२२७
प्रदीपज्वालभिः . . .	२५९	समं देवि . . .	२०७
भवानि त्वं दासे . . .	९६	समानीतः . . .	२४१
भुजाश्लेषान्तियम् . . .	२०२	समुद्रूतस्थूल०	२४८

Stanza	Page	Stanza	Page
समुन्मीलत्संवित् .	१४८	सफुरदूष्टाभोग० .	१८७
सरस्वत्याः सूक्ष्मीः .	१८९	स्मरं योनिम् .	१३३
सरस्वत्या लक्ष्म्या	२५१	स्मितज्योत्स्नाजालम्	१९५
सवित्रीभिर्वचाम्	८४	स्वदेहोद्भूताभिः .	१११
सुधाधाराऽसारैः .	६०	हरकोधज्वाला० .	२१७
सुधामव्यास्वाद्या .	१०७	हरिस्त्वामाराध्य .	३६
सुधासिन्धोर्मध्ये .	४४	हिमानी हन्तव्यम्	२३१
स्थिरो गङ्गावर्तः .	२२०		

सौन्दर्यलहरी

SAUNDARYA-LAHARI

THE votaries of the S'akti, the Kuṇḍalini, may be roughly divided into two classes: the Samayin-s or those who believe in the sameness of the S'akti and S'iva, and the Kaula-s or those who worship the Kaulinī, the sleeping Kuṇḍalini, *i.e.*, the S'akti, which resides in the *Mūlādhāra*, which is known as the Kula-plexus. The former believe in the rousing of the above Kuṇḍalini, the grossest form of Cit, and its being worked up in successive stages, by Upāsanā, Tapas and Mantra-japa, through the six Cakra-s, which are the centres of Energy, on to the thousand-petalled lotus, wherein abide the Sat and the Cit, and where the unification of the Jivātman with the Paramātman is to be effected. This form of worship is therefore exclusively internal. The Kaula-s, on the other hand, worship the Kuṇḍalini, even without rousing her from sleep and are satisfied with the attainment and enjoyment of purely temporal objects, believing, at the same time, that, with the rousing of the Kuṇḍalini, they attain Liberation. This form of worship is therefore mainly external. Mention may also be made, here, of

some worshippers of the S'akti, who, in addition to attaching due importance to the external forms of worship of the Kaula-s, try to rise higher, by making Upāsanā with Yantra-s, made of gold and other metals, awake the Kuṇḍalinī and even work her up as far as the *An-āhata* in the heart. Their worship may be characterized as partaking of both the external and internal forms. Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda, the foremost exponent of the Samayācāra, extols Samayā, the Sādākhya, the sixteenth digit of the Moon, in all her aspects, in the following hundred and three stanzas.

As, without a thorough grasp of the details of the formation of the *Srī-cakra*, the full significance of the first forty-one stanzas, which baffle even advanced students of Mantra-lore, cannot be adequately understood, a short description of the *Srī-cakra* would be a fitting prelude to the elucidation attempted in the following pages.

The following construction is given by Kaivalyāśrama, a commentator of this work, for the building of the *Srī-cakra*: Describe a circle, with an imaginary vertical line of a suitable length as its diameter. Divide the diameter into forty-eight equal parts and mark off the sixth, twelfth, seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-third, twenty-seventh, thirtieth, thirty-sixth and forty-second divisions from the top. Draw nine chords, at right angles to the diameter, through the nine points marked off, and number them accordingly. Rub off $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of No. 1, $\frac{5}{48}$ ths of No. 2, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of No. 4, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of No. 5, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of No. 6, $\frac{1}{12}$ th of No. 8, and $\frac{1}{16}$ th of No. 9, at both

ends of each.¹ Draw triangles with lines, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 as bases and the middle points of Nos. 6, 9, 8, 7, 2, 1 and 3 respectively as their apexes. Draw also the two triangles with Nos. 3 and 7 as their bases and the lower and the upper extremities of the diameter as apexes respectively. Thus we get forty-three triangles pointing outwards, composed of one in the middle, eight triangles around it, two sets of ten triangles around the eight triangles, one set about the other, and fourteen triangles around them. Then, by marking off eight points in the circumference equidistant from one another, commencing from the upper extremity of the diameter and constructing one petal over each of them, is formed the eight-petalled lotus. Then, circumscribe a circle touching the outer extremity of the petals. Divide the circumference of the circle so described into sixteen equal divisions and draw symmetrically sixteen petals over them, as

¹ In the construction of the *Sri-cakra* adopted by some worshippers, in actual practice, 1/12th of the chord No. 2 is rubbed off on either side, instead of 5/48ths, as given by Kaivalyāśrama. Further, adopting 1/48th of the vertical diameter of the inmost circle as the unit, the positions of the several terms of the *Sri-cakra* are also fixed as under : The height of the entire *Sri-cakra* is ninety-six units, of which forty-eight are taken up by the inmost circle, leaving twenty-four units at the top and twenty-four at the bottom. The eight-petalled and sixteen-petalled lotuses will touch the circles cutting the vertical diameter produced bothways, at the eleventh and twentieth unit-distances from the upper and lower extremities of the diameter. Of the four remaining units, the three concentric circles lying beyond the sixteen-petalled lotus will take up one unit. The three units yet remaining will mark the extremities of the three quadrangles forming the outermost boundary of the *Sri-cakra*. By marking off forty-three units from either extremity of the outermost quadrangle, the intervening space of ten units should be rubbed off on the four sides of the three quadrangles forming the *Bhū-gṛha*. This will give the four gateways of the Cakra.

before. Then, circumscribe a circle round the sixteen-petalled lotus, as before, and enclose the second circle so described in two concentric circles at equal distances from each other. Construct three squares about the outermost circle, with sides equidistant from each other, the innermost square not to touch the outermost circle. Marking off four doorways on the four sides, each equidistant from either extremities, rub off the interspaces. The figure thus formed is the *Sri-cakra*. The centre of the circle is known as the *Bindu*. The five triangles with their apexes pointing downwards are indicative of the Sakti and the four with their apexes pointing upwards are of Siva, according to the Vāmakesvara-tantra, the recognized authority on *Sri-Vidyā*. (*Vide* Frontispiece.)

Lakṣmi-dhara, a reputed commentator of this work, holds that, in the *Sri-cakra*, the five triangles pointing upwards are of the Sakti and the four pointing downwards are of Siva and speaks of the construction of the Cakra, as consisting of two different processes, the Samhāra-krama, from without inwards, and the Sṛṣti-krama from within outwards. The *Sri-cakra* of the Samhāra-krama of Lakṣmi-dhara can be obtained by turning the *Sri-cakra* recognized by the Vāmakesvara-tantra upside down. This is given as the diagram relating to the twenty-second stanza. The *Sri-cakra* of the Sṛṣti-krama is given as the diagram relating to the thirty-first stanza.

The mode of constructing the *Sri-cakra*, in the Sṛṣti-krama, of the Samayin-s, according to him, is as follows :
 (1) Draw an isosceles triangle with its apex pointing upwards and its base parallel to the bottom line of the sheet.

Place the *Bindu*, a dot, a little above the base, in an imaginary vertical line bisecting the base. A little above the *Bindu*, draw a straight line parallel to the base, intersecting the sides of the original triangle. Draw an isosceles triangle with apex pointing upwards over this line. Draw a straight line through the apex of the first triangle, parallel to its base and construct an isosceles triangle on it, with apex pointing downwards, so that its sides may pass through the points of intersection of the base of the second triangle with the sides of the first triangle. These two points, where three straight lines intersect each other, are technically styled Marman-s, to distinguish them from the points of intersection of two straight lines, which are known as Samdhi-s. Thus, then, are formed the eight corner-triangles pointing outwards, which together are known as the *Aṣṭa-kona-cakra*. By producing the topmost and the bottom-most of the three horizontal lines both-ways and constructing two isosceles triangles, one of them with apex down and the other with apex up, so that the sides of the former may pass through the extremities of the bases of the two triangles pointing upwards and the sides of the latter triangle may pass through the extremities of the base of the original triangle pointing downwards. By producing the sides downwards, of the inner triangle with apex up and drawing a straight line parallel to the base, through the apex of the triangle pointing downwards, a new triangle is formed. Similarly, by producing the sides upwards, of the triangle with apex down and drawing a straight line

parallel to the base, through the apex of the first outer triangle with apex up, another triangle is formed. At this stage are obtained ten corner-triangles pointing outwards, which together form what is known as the *Antar-dasāra*, the inner ten-spoked Cakra. Similarly, by producing the horizontal bases, drawing the arms of triangles at corner-points, so as to form Marman-s and drawing straight lines parallel to the bases, through the apexes of triangles pointing up and down, the ten corner-triangles pointing outwards and known as the *Bahir-dasāra* or the outer ten-spoked Cakra, is formed. Again, by producing both-ways the bases at the top and the bottom of the *Antar-dasāra* and constructing isosceles triangles with apex down and apex up; and again by producing the sides of triangles whereby Marman-s could be formed and drawing straight lines parallel to the bases, passing through the apexes of the freshly constructed triangles, the fourteen corner-triangles pointing outwards known as the *Catur-dasāra*, the fourteen-spoked Cakra, will be obtained. Thus, we get, in all, forty-three corner-triangles, including the inmost one, twenty-four Saṃdhi-s and eighteen Marman-s. It may, however, be noted here, that Lakṣmi-dhara commits an error in giving the number of Marman-s as twenty-four and, quoting the *Candra-jñāna-vidyā* in this connection, seeks to reconcile the figure twenty-eight given therein, as of the Marman-s, by pointing out that the eight-petalled lotus, the sixteen-petalled lotus, the three outermost circles and the three quadrangles may be treated as four Marman-s, which, together with his

twenty-four, would go to make up the twenty-eight Marman-s of the Candra-jñāna-vidyā. This is apparently a laboured explanation, which, in trying to hide one fault, only results in making it two. A more ingenious attempt at reconciliation would have been, for him, to treat the six points of contact of the *Catur-dasāra* with the inmost circle also as Marman-s. According to the Samayin-s, the four Cakra-s constituted by the *Bindu* (of the form of the *Sri-cakra*, viz., circular), the eight-petalled lotus, the sixteen-petalled lotus and the quadrangular *Bhū-grha*, are of Siva, which are inter-related with the *Tri-konā*, the *Aṣṭa-konā*, the dyad of *Dasa-konā*'s and the *Catur-dasa-konā*, of the Sakti respectively, the *Bindu* of the quadrilateral standing apart from these. On the other hand, another, set of Samayin-s hold that the eight-petalled lotus, the sixteen petalled lotus, the *Mekhalā-traya* (the triad of concentric circles), and the *Bhū-grha* (the three quadrilaterals) are the Siva-cakra-s, and the *Tri-konā*, the *Aṣṭa-konā*, the dyad of *Dasa-konā*-s, and the *Catur-dasa-konā* are the five Sakti-cakra-s, and aver that the *Bindu* representing the Siva-cakra-s, when placed in the middle of the Sakti-cakra-s, would indicate the pervasive character of the Siva-cakra-s in the Sakti-cakra-s. It has, however, to be noted that the Vāmakesvara-tantra, while recognizing the *Bindu* as a Cakra, does not do so in relation to the *Mekhalā-traya*, as will be seen from the enumeration of the Cakra-s according to it, which is as follows : "The *Bindu* in the middle, the triangle thereafter, the eight-spoked one thence, the two ten-spoked ones thereabout,

the fourteen-spoked one about them, the eight-petalled lotus outside it, the sixteen-petalled lotus thereabout and last of all, the *Bhū-pura*, are named respectively the Sarvānanda-maya first, the Sarva-siddhi-prada next, the Sarva-roga-hara thereafter, the Sarva-rakṣā-kara similarly, the Sarvārtha-sādhaka-cakra, the Sarva-saubhāgya-dāyaka, the Sarva-saṃkṣobhana the next one, the Sarvāśā-paripūraka, and lastly the Trailokya-mohana—thus the nine with the nine names.”

शिवः शक्त्या युक्तो यदि भवति शक्तिः प्रभवितुं

न चेदेवं देवो न खलु कुशलः स्पन्दितुमपि ।

अतस्त्वामाराध्यां हरिहरविरिञ्चादिभिरपि^१

प्रणन्तुं स्तोतुं वा कथमकृतपुण्यः प्रभवति ॥ १ ॥

Only if conjoint with the Sakti (Thyself), would Siva earn the privilege to become over-lord ; otherwise the God is not able even to stir. While so, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee, (O

^१ °विरिष्ट्यादिभिरपि,

Goddess!) who art worthy of being adored even by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and others?

In keeping with the time-hallowed tradition among great writers of Dars'ana literature, to forestall, in essence, the content of the entire work at the very beginning, the first stanza of this work may be said to contain the quintessence of the *Srī-vidyā*, the worship of the Devi. Though Liberation is the goal aimed at by all votaries of the *Srī-vidyā*, still, in view of the various ways of approach, due to differences in temperament, idiosyncrasy, as well as their intellectual and spiritual advancement, there is room for the said goal being looked upon from various angles of vision. Kāmes'vara-sūri, the talented commentator of this work, has, in his elaborate commentary of the first stanza, dealt with fourteen different aspects of S'iva and the S'akti, interpreting the stanza from the following points of view : (1) Vedānta, (2) Sāṃkhya, (3) The Chief Deity of *Srī-vidyā*, (4) Significant Words, (5) Their Significance, (6) Genesis of Sounds, (7) The Yantra, (8) The Praṇava, (9) The Māṭrkā, the Saṃskṛt Alphabet, (10) Kādi-vidyā, (11) Hādi-vidyā, (12) The Pañcākṣari, (13) The Guru, the Initiator, and (14) Candra-kalā. In addition to the plain English rendering of the first stanza given above, the fourteen different aspects of Kāmes'vara-sūri are also set forth in the form of fourteen different renderings hereunder :

1. Only when in conjunction with the S'akti, (the Māyā with the two-fold functions of Āvaraṇa—veiling the real,

and Vikṣepa—showing the unreal, not independently however of the Brahman, which is Śiva) would Śiva (the auspicious, undefiled Bliss, *i.e.*, the Brahman, which is the Supreme Existence, Consciousness and Bliss, and becomes Īśvara when amalgamated with the Māyā) acquire the power to create, (sustain and destroy the elements, Ether, etc., and the variants evolved out of them, as also to become one with them); otherwise the Deva (who indulges in the pastimes of creation, etc.,) becomes incapable even of stirring, (not to speak of engaging in the direction of such pastimes). While so, how dares one, who has not (purified his mind, by the accumulation of) virtuous deeds (through many a previous incarnation, has not studied intensively the Upaniṣadic lore and attained Self-realization, through the grace of his Guru and thereby been enabled to comprehend Thy real nature, by the removal of the cobwebs of illusion, which ensnare even the great), either to salute (by way of bidding adieu to Thee) or to extol (with a view to being spared Thy attentions) Thee, (that hast endowed even Īśvara with such powers and that art proficient in rendering what is impossible, possible), (O Māyā !) that art worthy of being served even by Hari (Viṣṇu, the sustainer), Hara (Rudra, the destroyer), Viriñca (Brahman, the creator) and others (of that type, subject to Avidyā) ?

2. Only when in conjunction with the Sakti (Prakṛti, the blind creative Energy, endowed with the three properties : Sattva, Rajas and Tamas—Rhythm, Mobility and Inertia) would Śiva (the lame Puruṣa, called Īśvara, characterized by indifference and not capable of acting

independently (acquire the reputation of being the creator and enjoyer of the world. Should it be otherwise, the Deva (Īśvara) becomes totally incapable even of stirring, (much more so, of any action he is reputed to be the author of, as it is from the Prakṛti, in the presence of the Puruṣa, that the Mahat, Aham-kāra, Tan-mātra-s, etc., in their order, have had their origin). While it is so, how dares one who has not acquired Thy Sattva-guṇa (and hence, the proper knowledge derived from a study of Kapila's system, with the help of a Guru) to salute or to sing the praise (in some such manner as, " What shall I say of Thee, O crest-jewel of chaste women ! that hast established Thy greatness, without in any way affecting Thy husband's, Thyself blind and He indifferent "), of Thee (O Goddess !) that art worthy of being served, even by Hari, Hara and Virūḍha, (each one of them, by partaking of the Sattva, Tamas and Rajas respectively of Thy Guṇa-s, in their work of sustenance, destruction and creation) and such others ?

3. Only when frolicking with the Śakti (His consort, Haimavati, seated on His lap) would Śiva (possessed of infinite auspicious qualities, from whom Bhava—the creator, Mṛda—the sustainer, and Hara—the destroyer, take their origin, who has His seat on Mount Kailāsa and in the inmost core of the *Sri-cakra*) be capable of procreating (as His progeny, the entire universe, nourishing it and becoming its overlord) ; otherwise, the Deva (though self-effulgent) becomes powerless even of stirring; (much less would there be scope for Him to be credited with achievements, such as the burning of the three

Pura-s, swallowing the virulent Hälā-hala and the like). While so, how dares one, (who cannot lay any claim to having worshipped at Thy lotus-feet during previous lives,) either to make obeisance (by body, word of mouth and mind) before, or to glorify Thee (O Goddess !) that art served by Hari, Hara, Viriñca (and Īśvara, as the four legs of Thy couch, by Śadā-s'iva as Thy mattress, Mahendra as Thy spittoon and so on) ?

4. Only when in conjunction with (what is implied by the word) 'Sakti', viz., the letter 'E', the Guṇated combination of 'A' and 'I' in the inverse order, i.e., 'I' and 'A'), does the word 'S'iva' acquire a form denoting a deity for the welfare of all the world ; if not so, this word forfeits its luminosity and is turned into a mere sibilant and dento-labial stump, unpronounceable and meaningless. While so, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee, (i.e., the vital letter 'E') that art muttered in prayer with the word 'S'iva', by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and others ?

5. Only by the conjunction of the Sakti (the appropriate group of words in their proper sequence) would S'iva (the aggregate of their significances) acquire the quality of appealing to the hearts of wise men ; otherwise the Deva (the mere thought, without the expression) will not serve his purpose in everyday life. While so, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee, (that art inseparably yoked with thought-forms), O Goddess ! that art worthy of being adored even by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and others (for that very reason) ?

6. Only in conjunction with the S'akti, (the Parā-s'akti, the essential basic principle of the S'abda-brahman, who, though one, is spoken of with different names by persons of different persuasions, e.g., as the S'akti by S'ākta-s, as the Cit by S'aiva-s, as the Kuṇḍalini by Yogin-s, as the Prakṛti by Sāṃkhya-s, as the Brahman by Vedāntin-s, as the Buddhi by Bauddha-s, as the Mahā-sattā by Jāti-vādin-s and as the absolute Dravya by Dravya-vādin-s, and who has assumed diverse forms due to the conditions brought about by the Māyā-s'akti dependent on her) would S'iva, (the S'abda-prapañca) acquire the power to manifest itself (in the Pas'yanti, Madhyamā and Vaikhari stages ; and while in the Madhyamā stage, to attain the form of S'abda and Artha and the interrelation between the two). Otherwise, (without the Parā-s'akti) the Deva, the S'abda-brahman, could not be pronounced with the help of the palate and other vocal organs and thus not attain the Vaikhari stage. While so, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee (that art the prime cause of the manifestation of the qualified Brahman and the unfolding of the phenomenal world), O Goddess ! that art worthy of being adored even by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and other gods, (who have, at their command, the four stages of Parā, Pas'yanti, Madhyamā and Vaikhari) ?

7. Only if S'iva (the set of four triangles of the nine triangles of the Sri-cakra-yantra) comes to be placed with the S'akti (the set of five remaining triangles of the same Cakra) or if S'iva (viz., the Bindu, the point) gets inseparably connected with the S'akti (viz., the Tri-kona, the

triangle) (*i.e.*, on the bodies of the two thus coming together) would there be scope for the formation of the eight, the two sets of ten and the fourteen koṇas, triangles pointing outwards, along with the eight-petalled and the sixteen-petalled lotuses and the two triads of circles and quadrangles, as also for the creation, sustenance and destruction of the world. If neither of these is the case, the Deva (the aforesaid Siva) would be incapable of affording scope for the formation of the different parts of the Cakra detailed above, or for its division into the creative, sustaining and destructive aspects, or for the three Prastara-s into Ku, Sa and La, signifying the *Earth*, the *golden* Meru and Mount Kailāsa. While so, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee, with an adequate knowledge of the Tantra-s, O venerable One ! that art served by Hari—the Sun, Hara—the Fire, Viriñca—the Moon, (Vas'ini, etc., Vāmā, etc., and other Sakti-s, as well as the fifty-one letters of eight groups of the Alphabet, seated in their respective seats as prescribed, in the Cakra) ?

8. Only when brought into union with the Sakti, (' A ') with ' \heartsuit '), would Siva (the dyad of ' U ' and ' M ') acquire the power of assuming the form of Praṇava, the embodied form of Nāda, etc., assuming the stages of Parā, Pas'yanti, etc., wherefrom originate the Svara-s, Varṇa-s, Pada-s and Vākyā-s galore. If not, the Deva (the dyad of ' U ' and ' M ') becomes utterly incapable of producing the Praṇava, becoming dumbfounded. While so, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee (of the form of the Praṇava),

O Goddess ! that art worthy of being adored by Hari, Hara and Viriñca—as the deities of the components of the Praṇava ; Agni, Vāyu and Sūrya—their Ṛṣi-s ; Gāyat-ri, Trīṣṭubh and Jagati—their metres ; Rakta, Śukla and Kṛṣṇa—their colours ; Jāgrat, Svapna and Suṣupti—their states ; Bhūmi, Antarikṣa and Svarga—their seats ; Udātta, An-udātta and Svarita—their Svara-s ; Ḥk, Yajus and Sāman—their Veda-s ; Gārha-patya, Āhavaniya and Dakṣiṇa—their Agni-s ; Prāhṇa, Madhyāhna and Aparāhṇa—their Kāla-s ; Sattva, Rajas and Tamas—their Guṇa-s ; Śrṣṭi, Sthiti and Saṁhāra—their functions : all these standing in the order appropriate to them ?

9. Only in combination with the Śakti, (the group of sixteen vowels, representing the six Nityā-s'akti-s and the sixteen different modes of intonation), would Śiva, (the group of thirty-five consonants, taken individually and all of them taken collectively, representing the thirty-six Tattva-s in all), acquire the power of generating the several Veda-s, Purāṇa-s and other lore. Otherwise the Deva would become unpronounceable and meaningless. While so, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee, O Goddess ! that art adored by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and others, as the Alphabet made up of the vital vowels and consonants and all that they go to make up ?

10. Śiva, (the syllable ‘ Ka ’), only when placed in juxtaposition with the Śakti, (the syllable ‘ E ’), pronounced separately thereafter, would take the form of the sacred fifteen-syllabled or the sixteen-syllabled Mantra. If the initial syllable ‘ Ka ’ is not so placed along with the

syllable ‘ E ’, the Deva, (the syllable ‘ Ī ’, even though followed by) Ku-s'a-la, (the Pṛthvi-bija, ‘ La ’), is impotent by itself to form a Mantra. Then, by (the dyad of ‘ Ha-s ’ and the dyad of ‘ Sa-s ’, respectively represented by the Sun and the Moon, indicated by the word) Hari ; by Hara, (the syllable ‘ Ka ’); by Viriñca, (the syllable ‘ Ka ’); (by the dyad of ‘ La-s ’, represented by) Ādi, (the foremost of the gods) ; (thus producing the two sets of five and three syllables, *viz.*, ‘ Ha Sa Ka Ha La ’ and ‘ Sa Ka La ’, which, along with the foregoing set of four syllables, *viz.*, ‘ Ka E Ī La ’, constitute the three sets of twelve syllables in the aggregate) ; (and the three Hṛl-lekhā-s obtained from Hari-hara-vi-*rim*, in the following manner : the first ‘ Hṛim ’ from Hari-*rim*, the second from Hara-*vi-rim*, and the third from Hara-*vi- rim*, by suppressing the italicized and suitably combining them; thus getting the full-fledged Mantra, called the Pañca-dasākṣari (the fifteen-syllabled Mantra), with each of the three ‘ Hṛim-s ’ placed immediately after the three sets of syllables already obtained ; by the suppression of the italicized in ‘ Śivah ’ (with which the stanza begins) and the addition of ‘ *rim* ’, the last syllable so far dealt with, ‘ Sriṁ ’, the Bija of Cādi, (Lakṣmi who took birth before the Moon, indicated by ‘ Ca ’), which, together with and pervading through the foregoing fifteen syllables, forms the Śodasākṣari (the sixteen-syllabled Mantra). While so, how dares one, who has acquired no proficiency in Mantra-lore, either to salute or to praise Thee, O Goddess ! that art of the form of Kādi-vidyā and that

art meditated upon by Hari, Hara, Virīñca and others, as assuming fifteen or sixteen diverse forms of the fifteen or sixteen syllables pervading the entire universe ?

11. S'iva, (the syllable ' Ha '), only when placed in juxtaposition with the S'akti, (the syllable ' Sa ', thereafter), would take the form of the sacred fifteen-syllabled Mantra. If the initial syllable ' Ha ' is not so placed along with the syllable ' Sa ', the Deva, (the syllable ' Ka '), though followed by Ku-s'a-la, (the Pr̥thvi-bīja, ' La '), turns out to be powerless by itself to form a Mantra. Thus the first set of four syllables ' Ha Sa Ka La ' is obtained. Again ' Ha ' (standing for S'iva), ' Sa ' (for the S'akti) and ' Ka ' (for the Deva), as before, and Kha-lu (the Ākās'a-bīja, ' Ha ') and Ku-s'a-la (the Pr̥thvi-bija, ' La ') being placed thereafter, will yield the second set of five syllables, ' Ha Sa Ka Ha La '. Then, by Hari, (the syllable ' Sa ', the Vāyu-bija), Hara, (the syllable ' Ka ') and Virīñca, (the syllable ' La ', which precedes, in the order of the Alphabet, the letter ' Va '), is yielded the third set of the three syllables ' Sa Ka La ' ; by adding the syllable ' Hrim ' to each of the three sets, after deriving the three ' Hrim-s ' from Hari-Hara-vi-rim : the first ' Hrim ' from Hari-rim, the second from Hara-vi-rim, and the third from Hara-vi-rim by suppressing the italicized and suitably combining them ; the full Mantra called the Pañca-das'ākṣari of the Hādi-vidyā, devoutly worshipped by Lopā-mudrā, is formed. While so, how dares one, who is unfit to worship Thee, not knowing Thy greatness, as described in

the Dakṣinā-mūrti-samhitā, either to salute or to praise Thee ?

12. (The crude form,) 'Siva,' when under the influence of the Sakti, ('E' of the 'Ne' of Pāṇini's technique, i.e., the dative singular termination, by super-adding the indeclinable, 'Namah', indicated by the same Sakti), would be capable of being formed into the Pañcāksari-mantra, viz., 'Sivāya namaḥ'. If not, the Deva (the crude form 'Siva' is incapable of being pronounced as a Mantra, proclaiming the oneness of S'iva and Sivā. Therefore, how dares one, who has no merit either to salute or to praise Thee, O Goddess ! that art of the form of the Pañcāksari-mantra and so worshipped by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and others ?

13. Only when S'iva, (the Guru), is endowed with the Sakti (the accomplishments resulting from muttering the Sri-vidya-mantra, devotion to the Goddess of Sri-vidyā, etc.), would the Siṣya be able to give a good account of himself, with the grace of the Guru, who is the embodiment of Paramesvara. If his grace is not so accomplished, even the Siṣya, though shining otherwise, becomes incapable of acquiring even the smallest capacity. Hence, how dares one, who has acquired no merit, either to salute or to praise Thee, O Goddess ! the embodiment of the Guru-mūrti, that art worshipped as such by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and others, as, otherwise, it would not be possible for them to understand the esoteric significance of the Mantra ?

14. S'iva, (the first digit of the waxing Moon, known as Dars'ā, which has the character of S'iva-tattva), only when conjoined with the S'akti, (the second digit of the same, known as Dr̥ṣṭā and of the character of S'akti-tattva) would be able to acquire the quality of being seen and to be hailed, in the heavens. If not, the Deva, (the first digit), is incapable of shining and gladdening the hearts of the world, so as to conduce to its welfare, as also to add to the grace of the remaining lunar digits, Dars'atā and others. Hence, how dares one, who has not accumulated religious merit in his previous incarnations, either to salute or to praise Thee, O Goddess ! of the form of the eternal Candra-kalā, (the sixteenth digit), that art worthy of being worshipped by Hari, Hara, Viriñca and others ?

According to the Bhairava-yāmala, the *Bindu* of the *Tri-konā* and the three Cakra-s lying outside the *Catur-dasāra*, viz., the *Aṣṭa-dala*, the *Ṣodas'a-dala* and the *Bhū-ṛ̥gha*, these four are representative of S'iva ; while the *Tri-konā*, the *Aṣṭa-konā*, the *Antar-dasāra*, the *Bahir-dasāra* and the *Catur-dasāra* are representative of the S'akti. Without their conjunction, the *Srī-cakra*, which may be taken to signify the origin of the world, cannot be formed. In other words, the universe will cease to be, when there will be the Mahā-pralaya, the final dissolution. The Vāmakeśvara-tantra says that S'iva ceases to have either name or manifestation, without the S'akti. The Devi-bhāgavata avers that S'iva, deprived of the Kuṇḍalini-s'akti, is but S'ava, a corpse. Acyutānanda, a commentator, remarks that the creative

Energy of the S'akti, in her three-fold aspects of Icchā—Will, Jñāna—Wisdom, and Kriyā—Activity, is essential for S'iva, to accomplish anything ; and Hari, Hara and Virifica stand for 'A', 'U' and 'M' respectively, the constituents of the Praṇava-mantra and the other Devatā-s referred to by the word, 'Ādi', are other Mantra-s. The Praṇava is the foremost Mantra of the Veda-s. Hence it follows that the S'akti is fit to be worshipped with the Praṇava and the other Veda-mantra-s. 'Ham', the Bija of S'iva, when combined with 'Saḥ', the Bija of the S'akti, yields the Haṁsa-mantra, which helps one to realize the import of the Mahā-vākya, 'Tat tvam asi', by reminding him of it, with its form 'So 'ham'. Again, Hamsa, the cosmic breath, which is made up of 'Ham' (S'iva), the outgoing breath, and 'Saḥ' (the S'akti), the ingoing breath, symbolizes creation in the form of Evolution and dissolution in the form of Involution. S'iva and the S'akti (consonants and vowels, contributing to make up Akṣara-s (imperishables) remain as the Niṣ-kala-brahman, during the Pralaya, as Para-s'iva and S'āntā, (transcending the thirty-six Eternal Verities), in a state of quiescence. Or S'āntā's awakening and operating on S'iva as the S'akti, there is brought about the creation of the world.

From the combination of S'iva and the S'akti, Kaivalyāś-rama derives the Para-prasāda-mantra—'Hsauḥ' and the An-uttara-mantra—'Ah', wherein 'H' and 'A' stand for S'iva, and 'Sauḥ' and the Visarga for the S'akti respectively. He also derives the Pāśādi-tri-akṣarī-mantra, made up of the triad of monosyllables, 'Ām

Hrim Krom' from 'Tvā "mā" rādhyāṁ hari-hara-viriñcādibhir api' of this stanza, construing it as — Thee (the Bhuvanesvari, Hrim') served (on one side) by 'Āṁ' (the Pāś'a) and (on the other side) by Hari ('om'), Hara ('R'), and Viriñca ('K'), in the reverse order, i.e., 'Krom' (the Añkus'a).

The word 'Ādi' in 'Hari-hara-viriñcādibhiḥ' is wide enough to comprehend any number of Upāsaka-s with their characteristic ways of approaching the Goddess. So far as could be ascertained from Tantric literature, fifteen such Upāsaka-s with their characteristic Mantras are enumerated hereunder : (1) HARI—Ha Sa Ka La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka Ha La Hrim, Sa Ka La Hrim, Sa Ha Ka La Hrim, Sa Ha Ka Ha La Hrim, Sa Ha Sa Ka La Hrim.¹ (2) HARA—Ha Sa Ka La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka Ha La Hrim, Sa Ka La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka La Ha Sa Ka Ha La Sa Ka La Hrim. (3) VIRIÑCA—Ka E Ī La Hrim, Ha Ka Ha La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka La Hrim. (4) MANU—Ka Ha E Ī La Hrim, Ha Ka E Ī La Hrim, Sa Ka E Ī La Hrim. (5) CANDRA—Sa Ha Ka E Ī La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka Ha E Ī La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka E Ī La Hrim, (6) KUBERA—Ha Sa Ka E Ī La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka Ha E Ī La Hrim, Sa Ha Ka E Ī La Hrim. (7) LOPA-MUDRA—Ha Sa Ka La Hrim, Ha Sa Ka Ha La Hrim, Sa Ka La Hrim. (8) AGASTYA—Ka E

¹ The fourth and sixth Khaṇḍa-s of this Vidyā are, according to the Jñānārṇava-tantra, Sa E Ī La Hrim and Sa Ka E Ī La Hrim respectively, as construed by Kaivalyāśrama.

Í La Hrīm, Ha Sa Ka Ha La Hrīm, Sa Ha Sa Ka La Hrīm. (9) NANDIKES'VARA—Sa E Í La Hrīm, Sa Ha Ka Ha La Hrīm, Sa Ka La Hrīm. (10) SŪRYA—Ha Sa Ka La Hrīm, Sa Ha Ka La Hrīm, Sa Ka Ha La Hrīm. (11) SKANDA—Ha Sa Ka La Hrīm, Ha Sa Ka Sa Ka La Hrīm, Sa Ha Ka Ha La Hrīm. (12) MANMATHA—Ka E Í La Hrīm, Ha Sa Ka Ha La Hrīm. Sa Ka La Hrīm. (13) S'AKRA—Ka E Í La Hrīm, Ha Ka Ha La Hrīm, Sa Ka Ha La Hrīm (?). (14) DURVĀSAS—Ha Sa Ka La Ha Sa Ka Ha La Sa Ka La Hrīm.¹ (15) YAMA—Ka Ha E Í La Hrīm, Ha La E Í La Hrīm, Sa Ka E Í La Hrīm.

According to a commentator, S'āṅkara-bhagavat-pāda, although he has ostensibly framed the entire work on the basis of the Pañca-dasākṣara, is said to have not been entirely oblivious of the importance of the Ṣodasākṣarī, as may be inferred from the fact that in composing the first half of the first stanza, he has significantly made use of sixteen distinct words. The same question is further dwelt upon at length under stanza the thirty-second.

The Saundarya-laharī, in addition to dealing with all aspects of the Devī as the consort of Śiva, is also looked upon as a collection of Mantra-s possessed of considerable sanctity and merit. Each stanza has a Yantra with

¹ 'La Hrīm', the last two syllables of this Mantra are apparently taken to be 'Lahari' by Bhāskara-rāya, as will be seen from "Hāḥ sūryah, saś candraḥ, ko 'gnih, tān eanti bhinattiti ha-sa-ka-hā; sā ca sā lahari ceti tathā, durvāso-vidyāyāṁ hakāra-rephayor vibhajyāpi pāṭhāt," in his Setu-bandha.

Bijākṣara, prescribed courses of worship, Japa and a distinctive aim to be achieved by the practice of the Mantra.

The following general remarks may be offered regarding the worship of the Devī, with the Yantra and the Bijākṣara of the respective stanzas and the prayer of the Devī, with the muttering of the respective stanzas sitting before the Yantra, attended with the Pañcopacāra and other observances as detailed below. As the Yantra-s are themselves considered to be possessed of Caitanya, they are generally inscribed on gold plates. The worship in the case of each Yantra is to the last for a prescribed number of days, and the formalities prescribed for each Yantra should be scrupulously adhered to, on each of the days of worship. Such worship is credited with the bestowal of specific fruits. In the case of one who is a successful adept in the practice of any other Mantra, the fruit of worship of the Mahā-tripura-sundari with the muttering of these stanzas is easily accomplished. In the case of others, success depends on the faith and devotion brought to bear on the worship. It is considered reprehensible to put the efficacy of any Mantra to test. Should there be any delay or difficulty experienced by the worshipper, more devotion is the only sovereign remedy.

RULES OF OBSERVANCE¹—I. Rṣyādi : For this Stotra of Sri Saundarya-lahari, Govinda is the Rṣi (seer);

¹ अनुष्टानप्रकारः—१. ऋष्यादिः—अस्य श्रीसौन्दर्यलहरीस्तोत्रस्य गोविन्द ऋषिः ; अनुष्टुप्छन्दः ; श्रीमहात्रिपुरसुन्दरी देवता ; शिवः शक्तया

Anuṣṭubh is the Chandas (metrical form) ; Sri Mahā-tripura-sundarī is the Deity ; ‘S’ivah s’aktyā yuktaḥ’ (Siva conjoint with the Sakti) is the Bija : ‘Sudhā-sindhōr madhye’ (In the middle of the ocean of nectar) is the Sakti ; ‘Japo jalpaḥ s’ilpam’ (All prattle is the muttering of thy prayer) is the Kīlaka.

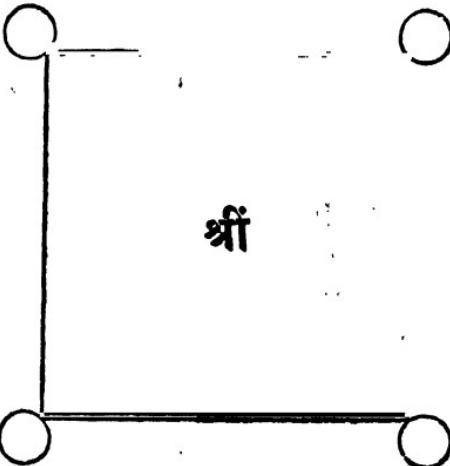
II. *Kara-nyāsa* : Hrām, to the thumbs Namaḥ ; Hrim, to the forefingers Svāhā ; Hrūm, to the middle fingers Vaṣaṭ ; Hraim, to the ring-fingers Hum ; Hraum, to the little fingers Vauṣaṭ ; Hrah, to the palms and the backs of the hands Phaṭ. III. *Aṅga-nyāsa* : Hrām, to the heart Namaḥ ; Hrim, to the head Svāhā ; Hrūm, to the tuft of hair Vaṣaṭ ; Hraim, to the armour Hum ; Hraum, to the three eyes Vauṣaṭ ; Hrah, to the missile Phaṭ. IV. *Dhyāna* : My salutations to the deity that has conquered the colour of the Japā flower with

युक्तः’ इति वीजम् ; ‘सुधासिन्धोर्मध्ये’ इति शक्तिः ; ‘जपो जल्पः शिल्पम्’ इति कीलकम् । २. करन्यासः—हां अङ्गुष्ठाभ्यां नमः ; हीं तर्जनीभ्यां स्वाहा ; हुं मध्यमाभ्यां वषट् ; हैं अनामिकाभ्यां हुं ; हौं कनिष्ठिकाभ्यां वौषट् ; हः करतलकरपृष्ठाभ्यां फट् । ३. अङ्गन्यासः—हां हृदयाय नमः ; हीं शिरसे स्वाहा ; हुं शिखायै वषट् ; हैं कवचाय हुं ; हौं नेत्रत्रयाय वौषट् ; हः अङ्गाय फट् । ४. ध्यानम्—“लौहित्य-निर्जितजपाकुसुमानुरागां पशाङ्कुशौ धनुरिषुनपि धारयन्तीम् । ताम्रेक्षणा-मरुणमाल्यविशेषभूषां ताम्बूलपूरितमुखीं त्रिपुरां नमामि ॥” ५. पश्चोपचारः—लं पृथिव्यात्मने गन्धं कल्पयामि ; हं आकाशात्मने पुष्पं कल्पयामि ; यं वाय्वात्मने धूपं कल्पयामि ; रं वहयात्मने दीपं कल्पयामि ; वं जलात्मने नैवेद्यं कल्पयामि ॥

her ruddy complexion, that carries in her hands the Pāśa (noose), the Aṅkusa (goad), the bow and the arrows, that has copper-coloured eyes, and that wears the red garland as her special ornament, with her mouth filled with Tāmbūla, the Tri-pura-sundari. V. *Pañcopacāra*, which should be performed as follows : Laṁ, to thee of the form of Pṛthivi (Earth), I offer Gandha (sandal paste); Haṁ, to thee of the form of Ākāśa (Ether), I offer flowers; Yaṁ, to thee of the form of Vāyu (Air), I offer Dhūpa (incense); Raṁ, to thee of the form of Vahni (Fire), I offer Dīpa (light offering); Vaṁ, to thee of the form of Jala (Water), I offer Naivedya (food offering). VI. *Japa*: the muttering of the respective stanzas for the requisite number of times. VII. *The prescribed Naivedya* (food offering).

The Yantra with Bijākṣara-s relating to each stanza is appended under each.

Other particulars regarding (1) the inscription of the Yantra, (2) the number of days of worship, (3) the number of times for muttering the stanza, (4) particulars regarding Naivedya, (5) any other particulars and (6) the extent of the



Japa, are shown in a tabular statement as an Appendix at the end.

तनीयासं पांसुं तव चरणपङ्क्लेरुहभवं
 विरिञ्चिः संचिन्वन्विरचयति लोकानविकलम्^१ ।
 वहत्येनं शौरि: कथमपि सहस्रेण शिरसां
 हरः संक्षुद्यैनं^२ भजति भसितोद्धूलनविधिम्^३ ॥२॥

2. Taniyāṁsam pāṁsum tava caraṇa-paṅke-ruha-
 bhavaṁ
 viriñciḥ samcinvan viracayati lokān a-vikalam ;
 Vahaty enaṁ s'auriḥ katham api sahasreṇa
 s'irasāṁ
 haraḥ saṅkṣudyainaṁ bhajati bhasitoddhūlana-
 vidhim.

Virifici, having gathered the tiniest speck of dust of Thy lotus-like feet, creates the worlds, leaving nothing to be desired ; Sauri carries the same with much effort on his thousand heads ; while Hara, pulverizing the same, smears (his body) with it, as though with ashes.

Viriñci—the same as *Viriñca* of the first stanza ; both the words denote Brahman, the creator. *Speck of dust*—used in a collective sense, as otherwise the worlds could

¹ लोकानविकलान्.

² संक्षुद्यैनं.

³ उद्धूलनविधिम्.

not ostensibly be created out of a single speck, nor would it require the thousand heads of S'auri to carry it with effort, nor would it be enough to smear the prodigious body of Hara with. *Thy lotus-like feet*—Thy : of Thee, the prime cause of all the worlds ; hence the dust on her feet acquires all her virtues. According to Kapāda, the founder of the Vaiśeṣika school and Akṣa-pāda, the founder of the Nyāya school, the world is made up of the primary atoms of Earth, Water, Fire and Air, which, at the desire of Iṣvara, arrange themselves, in the first instance, into Dvy-aṇuka-s consisting of two atoms each, which, in their turn, arrange themselves into Try-aṇuka-s, consisting of three Dvy-aṇuka-s each. It is on groups of these Try-aṇuka-s, that the cosmogony of these two schools is based. Such a conception of the order of creation should not be considered as a mere surmise of the poet, as it is the fact that the Paramāṇu (of the Devi's feet) is the prime-cause of the creation of the world, that forms the basis of their theory. *The worlds*—both animate and inanimate. The seven upper worlds : Bhūr, Bhūvar, Suvar, Mahār, Jana, Tapas and Satya, as also the seven nether worlds : A-tala, Vi-tala, Su-tala, Rasā-tala, Talā-tala, Mahā-tala and Pātāla may also be meant. *S'auri*—Viṣṇu, the sustainer, who is said to be lifting the fourteen worlds, the nether seven in the form of S'īms'umāra, a porpoise, and the upper seven as S'esa. Lakṣmi-dhara construes the word as Bala-bhadra, (the descendant of S'ūra, the Yādava-chief) lifting the worlds in the form of S'esa. It may however be noted that, according to Amara-siṃha,

Sauri is one of the recognized names of Viṣṇu and not of Bala-bhadra. *Hara*—Saṁhāra-rudra, the destroyer.

The greatness of the Devī is borne testimony to by the abject dependence of the creator, the sustainer and the destroyer of the worlds on the dust of her feet, for carrying out their respective avocations. It is further enhanced by the fact, that the single speck of her feet provides material for the creator to create all the worlds, with their various contents. The same speck calls forth great effort from Viṣṇu, the thousand-headed, to lift its weight with his myriads of heads, and the mighty Saṁhāra-rudra, with his prodigious form, has to reduce this tiny speck to ashes, by way of destroying the worlds, for his Bhasma-snāna. Again, as observed by Kaival-yāśrama, the ashes are but the residuum left by all the elements and their various transformations, after the application of his Saṁhāra-Sakti by Rudra, with a view to smear his body with ashes, in conformity with the Mantra prescribed therefor. Further, the same commentator, fortified by Dattātreya's view, explains the esoteric significance of the speck of dust as follows : The Devī has four feet, named S'ukla, Rakta, Mis'ra and Nirvāṇa, the first two resting on the two-petalled lotus of the Ājñā-cakra, the third on the twelve-petalled lotus of the heart, and the fourth on the thousand-petalled lotus of the *Dvā-dasānta*, with Viṣṇu, Brahman, Rudra and Sadā-siva as their respective deities, who, assuming their characteristic Guṇa-s—Sattva, Rajas, Tamas and Guṇātmatva, through the speck of dust resting on the four feet, occupy themselves in their respective avocations of

creation, sustenance, destruction and bathing in the nectar of the region of the Moon in the thousand-petalled lotus. Kameśvara-sūri, however, rebuts this view and points out that it runs counter to what Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda would uphold, as, everywhere in the entire work, he refers to only one pair of feet of the Devi, and that as such it is far-fetched, and adds that if it was meant merely to derive the three Guṇa-s of Hari, Virūḍhi and Hara, that could as well be attained by explaining that the speck of dust, being of variegated colours, partakes of the three Guṇa-s. Kaivalyāśrama's view may, however, be reconciled by pointing out that his exposition is only esoteric and should not be taken to hold good to the very letter.

Excluding the thousand-petalled Cakra, reference has been made above to the two Cakra-s, viz.,

Ājñā and *An-āhata*.

These, along with four others, are centres of psychic energy in the human body.

They are : (1) *Mūlādhāra* of four petals, in the region lying two Āṅgula-s above the anus : (2) *Svādhiṣṭhāna* of six petals, in the region of the genitals ; (3) *Maṇi-pūra* of ten petals, in the region of the navel ; (4) *An-āhata* of twelve petals, in the region of the heart ; (5) *Viśuddhi* of sixteen petals, in the region of the throat ; and

(6) *Ājñā* of two petals, in the region between the eyebrows. When meditating upon these Cakra-s, the four letters from 'Va' to 'Sa' should be thought of as resting on the four petals of the *Mūlādhāra*, the six letters from 'Ba' to 'La' on the six petals of the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*, the ten letters from 'Da' to 'Pha' on the ten petals, of the *Maṇi-pūra*, the twelve letters from 'Ka' to 'Tha' on the twelve petals of the *An-āhata*, sixteen letters from 'A' to 'Visarga' on the sixteen petals of the *Viśuddhi*, and the two letters 'Ha' and 'Kṣa' on the two petals of the *Ājñā-cakra*.

अविद्यानामन्तस्तिमिरमिहरद्वीपनगरी^१

जडानां चैतन्यस्तबकमकरन्दसुत्रिज्ञरी^२ ।

दरिद्राणां चिन्तामणिगुणनिका जन्मजलधौ

निमग्नानां दंष्ट्रा मुररिपुवराहस्य भवती^३ ॥ ३ ॥

3. Avidyānām antas-timira-mihira-dvipa-nagari
jaḍānām caitanya-stabaka-makaranda-s r u t i -
jharī ;

Daridrāṇām cintā-maṇi-guṇanikā janma-jaladhau
nimagnānām damṣṭrā mura-ripu-v a r ā h a s y a
bhavati.

Thou art the island-city of the Suns, illumining the internal darkness of the ignorant;

^१ मिहिरोद्वीपनकरी.

^२ सुत्रिज्ञरा.

^३ भवति.

(Thou art) the stream, ever flowing with the honey of the cluster-of-flowers of consciousness, for the dull-witted ; (Thou art) the Cintā-mañi-duplicate (in bestowing their heart's desire) on the destitute ; and the tusk of the Wild Boar (Avatāra) of Mura-ripu, in the case of those submerged in the ocean of births (and deaths).

Thqu—the rendering of the original word ‘Bhavati’ stands for the Devi. With the reading ‘Bhavati’, meaning ‘becomes’, ‘Pāmsu’, ‘the speck of dust’ of the previous stanza, will have to be understood as the subject. *The island-city of the Suns*—this may be taken to mean some imaginary island in the middle of the ocean, wherefrom the disc of the Sun apparently rises above the horizon. The implication is that the Sun of knowledge dispels the darkness of ignorance from the mind of the wordly-minded. As the internal darkness, accumulated during numberless previous births, is so intense as to occupy every nook and corner of the mind of the person harbouring it, one commentator is of the view that the Mihira, the Sun, refers to the twelve Āditya-s,¹ rising simultaneously with all their effulgence from their island-abode, so as to drive away even the smallest vestige of such darkness. The reading ‘Timira-mihiroddipana-kari,’ (in the Fem.

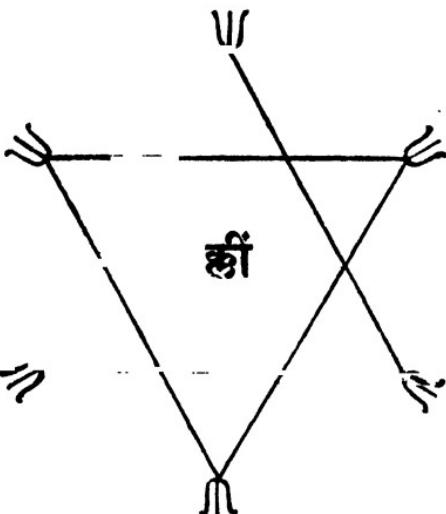
¹ The twelve Āditya-s are—(1) Dhātr̄, (2) Mitra, (3) Aryaman, (4) Rudra, (5) Varuṇa, (6) Sūrya, (7) Bhaga, (8) Vivasvat, (9) Pūṣan, (10) Savit̄r, (11) Tvaṣṭ̄r and (12) Viṣṇu.

gender) meaning ‘causing the Sun of knowledge to manifest itself in all its glory,’ if adopted, will not permit of ‘Pāṁsu’ (Mas. gender) being taken as the subject, while it will make complete sense with the reading ‘Bhavati’. *The ignorant*—not possessed of Vidyā, which may be construed as either Devatā-jñāna or Ātma-jñāna, i.e., mere Karmaṭha-s, who indulge in the observance of Jyotiṣṭoma and other rituals according to the rules prescribed in the Karma-kāṇḍa; or those that are under the delusion that the world entirely depends on Brahman, Viṣṇu and Rudra, while in reality it hangs on the mercy of the Devī, whose dependants these three gods are. *The cluster of flowers*—i.e., all forms of consciousness. *Cintā-maṇi-duplicate*—Cintā-maṇi is the gem said to be in the possession of Indra and is credited with the power of bestowing whatever is thought of by its Upāsaka-s. Here the Devī is figuratively represented to be the duplicate of the gem with all its powers, as she is the embodiment of the Dāna-sakti. According to one commentator, ‘Cintā-maṇi-guṇanikā’ means a rosary of Cintā-maṇi beads. *Mura-riḍu*—Viṣṇu, the destroyer of Mura, a demon. The reference here is to the incarnation of Viṣṇu in the form of a Wild Boar, who is said to have lifted on his tusk the submerged worlds and rescued them after vanquishing Hiranyakṣa, his foe.

Kameśvara-sūri takes the first line of the stanza to imply that the Devī dispels the darkness of ignorance pervading the minds of those that hold the view that Avidyā is the root-cause of the world, by imparting the true knowledge of Is'vara. He takes the second line to

imply the dispelling of the ignorance of the Sāṃkhyas who believe that the Jāda, non-sentient Mūla-prakṛti, is the cause of the worlds, by the adoption of similar means. Again he takes the third line to imply that the Devī warns the Paramāṇu-vādin-s, who hold the primary atoms to be the cause of the world, to be more circumspect, should they be disposed to arrive at the correct theory. The last line implies, according to him, the questionable ways adopted by the least evolved persons immersed in satiating their carnal instincts and appetites in their everyday-life, and suggests the remedial measure of the precepts in the Mahā-bhārata and other works bearing on right conduct, as the means of saving them.

According to Kaivalyāśrama, this stanza is indicative of the deity of the Kāma-rāja-mātrikā, who should be meditated upon, by all votaries of the *Srividyā*, as effulgent with the radiance of myriads of morning Suns, holding in her four hands the rosary of crystal beads, the sugar-cane-bow, Cupid's five arrows and the Holy Writ, as having three eyes and wearing the crescent-moon as her crest-jewel. He is



also of opinion that the Vāg-bhava-bija, 'Aīm' of the Tri-purā, which occupies the forefront of the three Bija-s, Vāg-bhava, Kāma-rāja, and Sakti, is indicated by the stanza, for the reason that 'Aīm' is composed of 'A', the initial letter of the R̥g-veda, 'A', that of the Sāma-veda, and 'I', that of the Yajur-veda, construed as follows : The initial letters of the Sāma-veda and the Yajur-veda combined go to form 'E', and with the initial letter of the R̥g-veda placed before and combined with it, would result in 'Ai', which, with the nasal Ardha-mātrā of the Upaniṣad-s, becomes 'Aīm', the Trayi-mayi-vidyā, which has the virtues of dispelling Avidyā, ignorance, with the first 'A', of removing Jaṭatva, non-sentience, with the second 'A', and of bestowing one's heart's desires with 'I' and Kaivalya with the Ardha-mātrā.

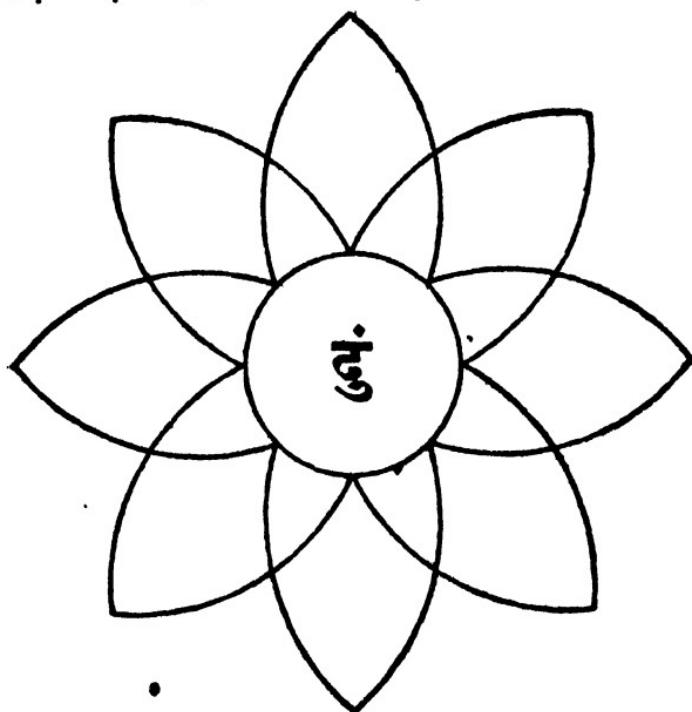
त्वदन्यः पाणिभ्यामभयवरदो दैवतगण-
 स्त्वमेका नैवासि प्रकटितवराभीत्यभिनया ।
 भयात्तातुं दातुं फलमपि च वाञ्छासमधिकं
 शरण्ये लोकानां तव हि चरणावेव निपुणौ ॥ ४ ॥

4. T vad anyah pāṇibhyām abhaya-vara-do daivata-
 gaṇas
 tvam ekā naivāsi prakaṭita-varābhity-abhinayā ;
 Bhayāt trātum dātum phalam api ca vāñchā-
 samadhikam
 s'araṇye lokānām tava hi caraṇāv eva nipuṇau.

(O Goddess), who affordest shelter to all the (fugitive) worlds ! The league of gods, save Thee, dispels fear and bestows boons with two hands. Indeed, Thou alone dost not demonstrate the boon-bestowing and fear-dispelling gestures (with Thy hands). For, Thy feet, by themselves, are proficient in affording immunity from fear and bestowing boons transcending (one's) desire.

Who affordest shelter—*Saranya*, the Saṃskṛt equivalent, means ‘who affords shelter’. It may also be taken to signify, ‘who has the *Sri-cakra* as her worthy (*Saraṇa*) abode’. *All the fugitive worlds*—the worlds that have their origin in the feet of the Devi, seeking shelter at the very place of their origin ; what is more, the very gods, who pose with their hands the dispelling of fear and the granting of boons, themselves seek shelter at the Devi’s feet. *Thou alone dost not demonstrate*—Evidently this refers to the fact that, whereas the gods merely employ their hands for posing, the Devi, the unique Goddess that she is, even though she has four hands, engages them otherwise, in carrying the *Pās'a*, the *Aṅkus'a*, the sugar-cane-bow and arrows, and, at the same time, causes her feet to do not merely what the other gods profess to do, but even more in granting what her devotees seek at her hands. It is worthy of note that while some of the gods are capable of granting *Svarga-bhoga* and others *Mokṣa*

alone, the Devi bestows on her votaries both the enjoyment of celestial pleasures and liberation. *Gestures*—the Abhaya-da-posture assumed by the right palm uplifted, as if to denote 'do not fear', and the Vara-da-posture with the left palm pointing downwards, as if to indicate readiness to give. The Bālā-mantra 'Aīṁ Klim Sauh' is indicated by this stanza.



हरिस्त्वामाराध्य प्रणतजनसौभाग्यजननी
 पुरा नारी भूत्वा पुररिपुमपि क्षोभमनयत् ।
 स्मरोऽपि त्वां नत्वा रतिनयनलेहेन वपुषा
 मुनीनामप्यन्तः प्रभवति हि मोहाय महताम् ॥ ५ ॥

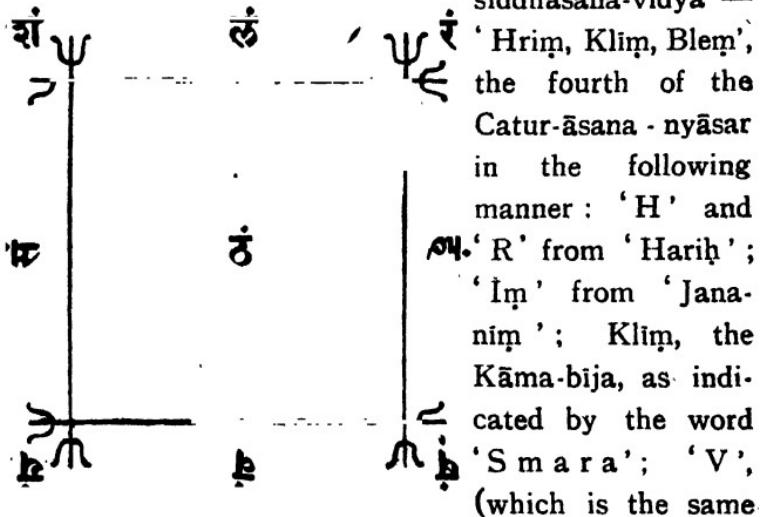
Having adored Thee, the bestower of prosperity to those that make obeisance before Thee, Hari, of yore, assumed the form of a damsel and fascinated even the destroyer of the (three) Pura-s. Smara likewise, by worshipping Thee, is powerful enough to rouse the passion of even great sages, with a (charming) frame fit to be licked by Rati's eyes.

Adored Thee—meditated upon the Devī by worshiping her in the form of the *Srī-cakra* and muttering the *Vidyā*, *viz.*, the *Pāñca-dasākṣari*, which is of her shape. There is a peculiar appropriateness in *Viṣṇu* worshipping the Devī, as he is the seer of the first *Khaṇḍa* of the *Pāñca-dasākṣari*, as well as the first *Prastāra*, made up of the *Lopā-mudrā-* and the *Nandikesvara-vidyās*, as mentioned in the *Jñānārṇava-tantra*. *Prosperity*—implies beauty of form, fine accomplishments, progeny, opulence, etc. *Of yore*—*Lakṣmi-dhara* narrates the incident of *Kanaka-svāmin*, whom *Viṣṇu* fascinated in

the form of a beautiful damsel and eventually killed ; when requested by S'iva to appear before him in that form, Viṣṇu did so, with the result depicted in the stanza. Other commentators take it back to the days of the churning of the ocean by the Deva-s and the Dānava-s for the extraction of nectar, when Viṣṇu is said to have appeared as Mohini, whose beauty so enraptured the Dānava-s that they were altogether deceived by Viṣṇu at the time of the distribution of the nectar and were thus rendered mortal. The rest of the story is as narrated by Lakṣmi-dhara. This only enhanced the powers of the Devī, as, after all, Viṣṇu, as a true worshipper given to muttering constantly the syllable, 'Īṁ', denoting her Kāma-kalā form, assumed her form, *i.e.*, that of the loveliest woman imaginable and attracted the attention of even S'iva, the saintliest among the gods and the destroyer of Manmatha. *Smara likewise*—likewise, *i.e.*, with equal potency and in the same manner as Viṣṇu, Smara, Manmatha, who, along with his consort Rati, is first worshipped at the entrance to the holy of holies at the time of worship of the Tri-pura-sundarī, is the seer of the Pañca-dasākṣari of three Khaṇḍa-s, which, with the Śri-bija, 'Śrīṁ' as the fourth Khaṇḍa, becomes the Sodasākṣari of the Śrī-vidyā, with the sixteen Nityā-s constituting the sixteen Kalā-s, which, again, with its four 'Īṁ-s', takes its origin from the Rg-veda-mantra, 'Catvāra īṁ bibhrati kṣemayantah'. Those who attach greater sanctity to the Kādi-vidyā of fifteen syllables (than to the Hādi-vidyā of an equal number of syllables) hold that the former, by itself

answers to the description of the R̄g-vedā-mantra, as it contains four 'ī-s'. But this construction of 'Catvāra īm bibhrati' is defective from the point of view of syntax and for the reason that the Mantra contains one 'ī' and three 'īm-s' and, with a view to conform to the requirement of the Vedic text, the three 'ī-s' (of the Hrim-s therein) are separated and, together with the 'ī' of the Vidyā, are made to answer to the description of the Vedic text. On the other hand, the Mūla-vidyā of sixteen syllables, made up of four Khaṇḍa-s, each of them containing an 'īm', is on all fours with the requirements of the Vedic text. This view is also supported by the Taittiriya-brāhmaṇa III, x, 1 and 10.

Acyutānanda derives from this stanza the Sādhyā-siddhāsana-vidyā —



as 'B') from 'Vapusā' 'Le' from 'Lehya', and 'M' from 'Muninām'.

धनुः पौष्पं मौर्वी मधुकरमयी पञ्च विशिखा
 वसन्तः सामन्तो मलयमरुदायोधनरथः ।
 तथाऽप्येकः सर्वे हिमगिरिसुते कामपि कृपा-
 मपाङ्गते लब्धवा जगदिदमनङ्गो विजयते ॥ ६ ॥

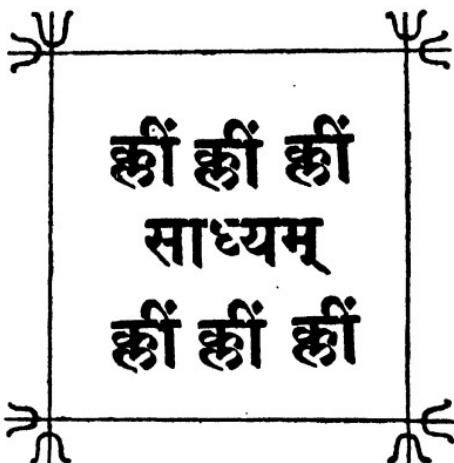
6. Dhanuh pauṣpam maurvi madhu-kara-mayi pañca
 vis'ikhiā
 vasantaḥ sāmanto malaya-marud āyodhana-
 rathaḥ ;
 Tathā 'py ekaḥ sarvam hima-giri-sute kām api
 kṛpām
 apāṅgāt te labdhvā jagad idam anaṅga vijayate.

O Daughter of the snow-capped Mountain !
 That Anaṅga, (whose) bow is of flowers,
 (whose) bow-string is of (a row of) bees, (who
 has but) five arrows, (who has as) his feudatory,
 Vasanta, and the Malaya-breeze (as his
 war-chariot, (he), even though thus equip-
 ped, having obtained some grace from Thy
 side-glance, conquers all this world single-
 handed.

One phase of the greatness of Anaṅga, the formless
 Manmatha, due to the grace of the Devi and redounding
 to his credit, i.e., his subjugating the unconquerable will
 and rousing the passions of great sages, has been dealt
 with in the previous stanza. Yet another phase, which
 further enhances the greatness of this seer of the Prastāra

called after him, is referred to in this stanza, *viz.*, though ill-equipped as a warrior, *i.e.*, with flimsy weapons, poor following and no armament worth the name, he has won the unique distinction of being the conqueror of the world, all due to the marvellous effect of the Devi's side-glance cast on him, as if to recompense him for the loss of his body, which was burnt to ashes by the fire from the third eye (the Jñāna-cakṣus) of S'iva, her Lord, when his Yoga was sought to be disturbed by Manmatha, in his attempt to rouse the passion of S'iva for his Mountain-bride, the Devi.

'Klim', the Kāma-bija, is indicated by this stanza and could be derived therefrom in the following manner: 'K' from 'Kām api', 'L' from 'Malaya', 'I' from 'Maurvi' and the Anusvāra from 'Pauṣpam'.



कण्टकाद्वीदामा करिकलभकुभस्तननता¹

परिक्षीणा मध्ये परिणतशरच्चन्द्रवदना ।

धनुर्बोणान्पाशं सृणिमपि दधाना करतलैः

पुरस्तादास्तां नः पुरमथितुराहोपुरुषिका ॥ ७ ॥

¹ °स्तनभरा.

7. Kvaṇat-kāñci-dāmā kari-kalabha-kuṇbha-stana-
natā
pariksīṇā madhye pariṇata-s'arac-candra-vadā ;
Dhanur bāṇān pāśām śrīm api dadhānā karatalaiḥ
purastād āstām naḥ pura-mathitur āho-puruṣikā.

May the great Pride (incarnate) of the Vanquisher of the (three) Pura-s, with a jingling girdle, (slightly) bent (under the weight of) the breasts resembling the frontal globes of a young elephant, slim in the waist, with a face (bright) like the autumnal full-moon, and wielding a bow, arrows, a noose and a goad with Her hands, stand forth before us !

The great Pride (incarnate) of the Vanquisher of the

(three) Pura-s—According to Dīṇḍima, a commentary, Siva is very fond of worshiping in this form the Devi, to whom he is so devoted. Āho-puruṣikā—the Saṃskṛt equivalent of ‘Pride’, may be construed in two different ways:



‘Aho’ is the interjection indicating surprise, ‘Puruṣa’ is the Pratyag-ātman, which is the same as the

'Aham', 'I'. Hence the abstract noun from the compound formed would mean 'the Pride incarnate', which, being of the redoubtable Mahā-deva, is the 'great Pride incarnate'; or 'Aho' means the 'Ātman', 'I', which with 'Puruṣa' would mean, 'verily, I am the Puruṣa'; hence 'Āho-puruṣikā', means 'the state of being such Puruṣa, possessed of the self-consciousness indicative of having the Sakti as his Devi.' *Pura-mathitṛ*—is the Siva who is the vanquisher of the three Pura-s; this may also be construed as 'the extractor of the three syllables', forming the Tri-purā-bija, 'Aim Klim Sauh', which, according to the Rudra-yāmala, the great god extracted as the essence, after churning the Saṃskṛt Alphabet therefor, even as one churns the curds for the extraction of butter. The coupling of the words 'Pura-mathituh' and 'Āho-puruṣikā', in a way, indicates the necessity for the worship of the two conjointly, so beautifully elaborated in the first stanza. *Jingling*—so as to be heard in the heart-lotus of the meditating Yogin. *Wielding a bow, etc.*—The Devi carries in her lower left arm the sugar-cane-bow with a string of bees, in her lower right arm the five arrows of Kamala, Rakta-kairava, Kahlāra, Indivara, and Sahakāra flowers; in her upper left arm the Pāś'a, noose, shining like coral, and in her upper right arm the Aṅkus'a, goad, shining like the crescent. These weapons of the Devi are said to assume the Sthūla (gross), the Sūkṣma (Mantra-maya), and the Para (Vāsanā-maya) forms. The first of these has been indicated above. As for the subtle form assumed by them, the bow is of the form of the syllable 'Tham',

the five arrows of the forms of 'Drām', 'Drīm', 'Klīm', 'Blūm' and 'Sah', the Pā'sa of 'Hrim' and the Añkus'a of 'Krom'. As for the Para-rūpa in the form of Vāsanā, the bow is the Manas, the five arrows are the five Tan-mātra-s, sound, touch, etc., passions constitute the Pā'sa, while anger is the Añkus'a. *Before us*—i.e., in our Hṛdaya-kamala; moving from the Maṇi-pūra on to the An-āhata of the heart-lotus, while we are in the act of meditating on the Devī. The resplendent form of the Devī is of three aspects, gross, subtle and of the form of Vāsanā. The Sthūla form has been described above; the Sūkṣma aspect is of the form of the Pañca-dasākṣari or the Śodasākṣari, as the case may be; and the Para aspect is the Kuṇḍalini-sakti itself. The esoteric significance of this stanza is that Siva, the Prakāsa, becomes conscious of himself, only when reflected in the Devi, the Vimarsāṁśa.

From this stanza is said to be derived the Vas'ini-bija, 'Blūm',¹ thus: 'B' from the word 'Bāṇān', 'L' from 'Kara-talaiḥ', 'Ū' from 'Pura-mathituh', and the Bindu from 'Āstām'.

सुधासिन्धोर्मध्ये सुरविटपिवाटीपरिवृते
मणिद्वीपे नीपोपवनवति चिन्तामणिगृहे ।
शिवाऽऽकारे मञ्जे परमशिवपर्यङ्कनिलयं
भजन्ति त्वां धन्याः कतिचन चिदानन्दलहरीम् ॥ ८ ॥

¹ The Vas'ini-bija is represented to be 'Rblūm' by the Vāmakeśvara-tantra, in which case the 'Rb' may be derived from 'Dhanur-bāpān'.

8. Sudhā-sindhor madhye sura-viṭapi-vāṭī-parivṛte
 maṇi-dvipe nipopavana-vati cintā-maṇi-gṛhe ;
 Sīvā kāre mañce parama-sīva-paryāṅka-nilayām
 bhajanti tvām dhanyāḥ katicana cid-ānanda-
 laharim.

Blessed are the few that serve Thee, the flood of Consciousness and Bliss, having, as Thy abode, the mattress of Parama-sīva, laid on the couch of the (multi-triangular) form of Sīvā, in the mansion built of Cintā-maṇi-stones, attached to the pleasure-garden of Nīpa trees, in the isle of gems, surrounded by an avenue of Kalpa trees and situated amidst the ocean of nectar.

Blessed are the few—the few: those rare souls who, through worship, internal as well as external, of the Devī, their affinity to the Pañca-dasākṣari, and the pure life that they lead during their last incarnate existence in this mundane world, are really blessed, for, they have discharged the duties incumbent upon human beings, preparatory to their being merged in the transcendent Existence, Consciousness and Bliss. Serve Thee—worship Thee in the Sri-cakra. This stanza refers to the worship of the Sri-cakra as the Viyac-cakrā (Ethereal centre), worshipped externally as on the pedestal, with the symbol inscribed on a Bhūrja leaf, a piece of clean linen, gold or silver plate, as is the

practice of the Kaula-s, and internally in the ethereal space, Dahara, of the heart, as is the practice of the Samayin-s. The mode of worship indicated in this stanza is of the form of the Devī, as abiding in her mansion, the *Srī-cakra*, dealing as it does with the special environment in which the Devi has to be meditated upon, herself assuming the special form depicted in the previous stanza, which only amplifies what is here indicated about the Devi. The description given here closely follows the account given in the Bhairava-yāmala, which represents the Devī, as abiding for ever as the Kuṇḍalinī-sakti, piercing the solar region of the Dahara, covering the Brahma-randhra inside the thousand-petalled lotus, liquifying the lunar region, and delighting in the flood of nectar flowing therefrom. The Kuṇḍalini, abiding in the Kula-patha, the Suṣumnā path, leaves it to reach the *Sahasrāra* and, after filling the entire system of Nādi-s with the nectar above referred to, returns to her abode¹, the *Svādhishṭhāna*, and sleeps therein. *Ocean of nectar*—stands for the Baindava-sthāna, the quadrilateral seat of the *Bindu*, which is the essential one and brings within its scope the forty-three triangles forming the *Srī-cakra*, the mansion of the Devi. The five triangles pointing upwards may be said to represent the five rows of Kalpa trees forming a fence around the mansion. *Of the form of Sivā*—i.e., ‘E’, multi-triangular, the *Srī-cakra*, her abode, being made up of

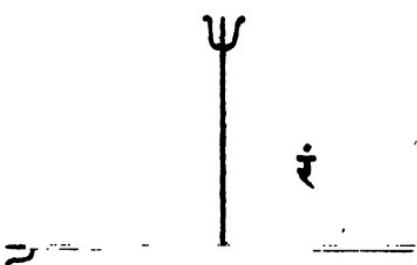
¹ The abode of the Kuṇḍalini is fixed by some in the *Mūlādhāra*, and by others in the *Svādhishṭhana*. Yet others hold that, when she is asleep, she abides in the *Mūlādhāra*, and when awake, resorts to the *Svādhishṭhana*, which literally means her ‘own abode’.

forty-three triangles. *The couch*—The Devi is said to recline on a couch made up of Brahman, Hari, Rudra and Īśvara as the four feet, occupying the South-east, South-west, North-west and North-east corners respectively, Sadā-sīva as the plank, Para-sīva, the All-witness, transcending the three Guṇa-s, turned by the Devi's glance into the mattress, not to speak of the other gods serving other purposes, all because of their desire to serve the Goddess, they being capable of assuming any desired form, as they are Kāma-rūpa-s.

This stanza is deftly enough made by Kamesvara-sūri to bear on 'the Ānanda-lahari', the first part of this work, as follows : *Sura-viṭapi-vāṭī*, etc.—full of pilgrim resorts, such as S'ri-saila and other abodes of the several gods reputed to bestow the heart's desires of pilgrims, very much like the Kalpa trees. *Maṇi-dvīpa* is to be understood as, 'wherein are various places specially fitted for meditation'; *Cintā-maṇi-gṛhā*, as, 'wherein there are temples studded with Cintā-maṇi gems'; *Sudhā-sindhoḥ*, as meaning, 'from the Himalaya, the abode of white glaciers, to the southern ocean'; *Sivākāre mañce*, as, 'Mount Kailāsa, which is as white as crystal and thus resembles Sīva in aspect'; *Parama-sīva-paryāṅka-nilayām*, as, 'blessed by being placed on the lap of the divine couple, Pārvati and Parama-sīva'; *Cid-ānanda-laharīm*, as "the work of the name of 'Ānanda-laharī', expounding the purely Cit-aspect of the S'akti". The story is that Saṅkara-bha-gavat-pāda, the author of this work, after finishing it,

took it all the way to Kailāsa, there to lay it at the feet of the divine couple and receive their approbation, but on reaching Kailāsa, to his wonder, saw the couple being praised with the stanzas of the self-same Ānanda-lahari and in consequence drenched in the Bliss of Supreme Consciousness.

This stanza is capable of yet another interpretation,



which is this : "Blessed are the few that adore Thee, the Cid-ānanda-laharī, who ever abidest in the *An-āhata* of the heart-lotus, situated midway between Sudhā, the *Mūlādhāra* (or the feet), on the one side, and the Moon in the crest ever filling the system of Nādi-s with

nectar, on the other, of the human body, adorable because it embraces in its form all the gods and contains the substitutes for the several reputed places of pilgrimage, such as S'rī-saila, in the crest, etc., (or the heart-lotus, the seat of Cintā, thought, dependent on the Ātman and therefore lustrous), well-protected by the ten vital airs, Prāṇa and others (or the deities presiding over the ten organs of sense), studded with the *Mūlādhāra* and other centres of Energy, radiant like so many isles of gems and encasing within itself the Jiva, which is as expansive as a tree from top to bottom."

The expression ‘*Parama-siva-paryanka-nilayām*’ suggests, by implication, the union of *Parama-sīva*, the *Bindu* with the *Parā-sakti*, the *Nāda*, in the *Omkāra*, the couch made up of ‘A’, ‘U’, ‘M’ and the *Ardha-mātrā*, representing Brahman, Hari, Rudra and Īśvara. The name of the Devi, ‘*Pāñca-brahmāsanasthitā*,’ as given in the *Lalitā-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, is further illustrated by this stanza.

The Bija of Kamesvarī, ‘*Klim*,’ and that of Mahā-preta, ‘*Hsauḥ*’, may be derived from this stanza.

मर्ही मूलाधारे कमपि मणिपूरे हुतवहं
स्थितं स्वाधिष्ठाने हृदि मरुतमाकाशमुपरि ।
मनोऽपि भ्रूमध्ये सकलमपि भित्त्वा कुलपथं
सहस्रारे पद्मे सह रहसि पत्या विहरसे¹ ॥ ९ ॥

9. *Mahim mūlādhāre kam api maṇi-pūre huta-vaham
sthitam svādhiṣṭhāne hṛidi marutam ākāśam
upari ; Mano 'pi bhrū-madhye sakalam api bhittvā
kula-patham sahasrāre padme saha rahasi patyā viharase.*

Thou art diverting Thyself, in secrecy with Thy Lord, in the thousand-petalled lotus,

¹ विहरसि.

having pierced through the Earth situated in the *Mūladhāra*, the Water in the *Mani-pūra*, the Fire abiding in the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*, the Air in the Heart (*An-āhata*), the Ether above (*the Visuddhi*), and Manas between the eyebrows (*the Ājñā*) and thus broken through the entire Kula-path.

This stanza contains in a nutshell the quintessence of the sublimest truths of the Vedānta and the Yoga systems in harmonious combination, in relation to the worship of the Devi, as the Kuṇḍalini-s'akti of the Piṇḍāṇḍa, (Microcosm) and as the Tri-pura-sundari of the Brahmāṇḍa, (Macrocosm). For a proper appreciation of the same, a short account of the Eternal Verities, according to the conception of the ancient Ṛṣi-s of India and their bearing on the Cosmogony of the Microcosm and the Macrocosm, will be found useful.

An Eternal Verity may be defined as that which gives scope for functioning to all orders of creation, till their final dissolution. Some Tantra-s classify the Eternal Verities into three groups, the Ātma-tattva-s, the Vidyā-tattva-s and the S'iva-tattva-s. Those comprised under the first group are characterized by Jada-tva, non-sentience; those of the second group partake of Jada-tva and Prakāśa-katva, both non-sentience and sentience; and those of the third group are characterized by Prakāśa-katva, sentience pure and simple, with absolute Consciousness standing above them all. According to the

Kalpa-sūtra-s, twenty-four fall under the first group, seven under the second, and five under the third, and may be arranged as shown hereunder, with their characteristic properties: (1) *Pṛthivī*—Earth, possessed of solidity ; (2) *Aप*—Water, possessed of fluidity ; (3) *Tejas*—Fire, possessed of heat : (4) *Vāyu*—Air, of the character of perpetual motion ; (5) *Ākās'a*—Ether, of the character of space ; (6) *Gandha-tan-mātra*—Smell, in the form of subtle Earth ; (7) *Rasa-tan-mātra*—Taste, in the form of subtle Water ; (8) *Rūpa-tan-mātra*—Form, in the form of subtle Fire ; (9) *Spars'a-tan-mātra*—Touch, in the form of subtle Air ; (10) *Sabda-tan-mātra*—Sound, in the form of subtle Ether ; (11) *Srotra*—the auditory sense that perceives sound ; (12) *Tvac*—the tactile sense that perceives touch ; (13) *Cakṣus*—the optic sense that perceives form ; (14) *Jihvā*—the gustatory sense that perceives taste ; (15) *Ghrāṇa*—the olfactory sense that perceives smell : (16) *Vāc*—speech, the motor organ of articulate expression ; (17) *Pāṇi*—the hand, the motor organ of grasping and leaving ; (18) *Pāda*—the foot, the motor organ of locomotion ; (19) *Pāyu*—the motor organ of evacuation ; (20) *Upastha*—the motor organ of generation and carnal pleasure ; (21) *Manas*—the Mind, the inner sense that is attained, when Rajas, the mobility of misery, preponderates over Sattva and Tamas, the rhythm of happiness and the inertia of delusion, and which is the root of all volition ; (22) *Buddhi*—the Intellect, the inner sense which is attained, when rhythm preponderates over mobility and inertia, and as such is at the root of all conviction

(23) *Aham-kāra*—Egoism, the inner sense which is attained, when inertia preponderates over rhythm and mobility, and which is the root of all fancy, converging towards the self ; (24) *Prakṛti*, otherwise known as the *Citta*—which is attained by the equipoised state of rhythm, mobility and inertia ; (25) *Puruṣa* or the *Jīva* (of the Microcosm)—which, though full in itself, commands only to a limited extent the five powers detailed below ; (26) *Kalā*—the *Kriyā-sakti*, the power to do all things, but to a limited extent, inhering in the *Jīva* ; (27) *Avidyā*, also called *Vidyā*—the *Jñāna-sakti*, in a veiled form and thus limited in its operation, inherent in the *Jīva* ; (28) *Rāga*—the *Icchā-sakti*, perpetual satisfaction, which operates only partially and is therefore limited in extent, inherent in the *Jīva* ; (29) *Cit-sakti*—perpetuity inherent in the *Jīva*, when limited by the operation of the six changes denoted by ‘exists’, ‘takes birth’, ‘grows’, ‘ripens’, ‘wanes’, and ‘perishes’ ; (30) *Niyati*—that which causes *Avidyā* to veil the *Ananda-sakti*, absolute independence, inherent in the *Jīva* ; (31) *Māyā*—the condition operating upon the *Īśvara*, causing it to look upon the phenomenal world as ‘this’, i.e., an entity separate from itself ; (32) *Suddha-vidyā*—the condition operating upon the *Sadā-sīva*, causing it to identify itself with the phenomenal world, with the impression, ‘I am this’ ; (33) *Mahesvara*—that which is operated upon by the *Māyā* ; (34) *Sadā-sīva*—that which is operated upon by the *Suddha-vidyā* ; (35) *Sakti*—the desire which is but the impression of the world to be created ; (36) *Sīva*—

the absolute non-differentiated existence, when conditioned by the S'akti.

Fifteen more are added to the number of Eternal Verities by some, by a process of further elaboration, thus making fifty-one in all, answering to the fifty-one letters of the Saṃskṛt Alphabet. The other fifteen are the seven Dhātu-s, humours, (1) *Tvac*—the external sheath of organs ; (2) *Asrj*—blood ; (3) *Māṃsa*—flesh ; (4) *Medas*—fat ; (5) *Asthi*—bone ; (6) *Majjā*—marrow and (7) *Sukla*—semen ; the five vital airs, (8) *Prāṇa*, (9) *Aपāna*, (10) *Vyāna*, (11) *Udāna*, (12) *Samāna* ; and the three Gunā-s, (13) *Rhythm*, (14) *Mobility* and (15) *Inertia*. The five Elements, the five Tan-māṭra-s, the five organs of perception, the five organs of motor action, the Mind, the Māyā, the S'uddha-vidyā, the Mahesvara and the Sadā-siva are the twenty-five Eternal Verities from the Vedic standpoint, while the others are capable of being included in the twenty-five.

In this stanza, the Devi of the Macrocosm, in the form of her exact prototype, the Kundalini of the Microcosm, is represented as having broken through the entire *Kula*-path containing the six Cakra-s of psychic energy, indicative of the twenty-one Tattva-s, to reach her Lord in the *Sahasrāra*, the habitat of the four remaining sentient Tattva-s, there to divert herself in secrecy with her Lord. Even as Parama-siva, in the absence of his conjunction with the Tri-pura-sundari, is powerless, so also the Jiva, without the operation of the Kundalini, will be very much the same as a corpse. The vital force, which is inherent in every limb, muscle,

nerve-centre and other physiological organs and which causes the entire frame to function, is but one aspect of the Kundalini. It is the self-same vital force that is the root-cause of the functioning of the entire phenomenal world and could be comprehended only by those rare mortals who have gained mastery over it. It is upon this fundamental fact that the system of Yoga is based, as the Prāṇāyāma, or the control of this vital force, forms the bedrock of that system. If only the secret of control of this vital force and the human mind (psychic force), which is only a subtle variety of the vital force, should be mastered by any person, he may be said to have conquered the phenomenal world. No wonder the Yогin takes his stand upon the Prāṇāyāma and Mano-laya for the successful accomplishment of the state of Samādhi, his goal. It is with that end in view that the Yогin concentrates his mind, controls the vital force and projects them towards the *Mūlādhāra*, the first psychic centre of energy, which results in the rousing of the Kundalini, dormant with its form of three-and-a-half spirals coiled therein. Those that are proficient in the Yoga-sāstra hold that this machine of the human frame, which is controlled by the Kundalini, contains Seventy-two Thousand Nādi-s, the main ones among them, e.g., the Suṣumnā, the Idā, the Piṅgalā, etc., having distinct functions connected with the respiratory system allotted to them, and the other important Nādi-s controlling the sensory and motor organs. The psychic energy requisite to control the various organs is said to abide in the six Cakra-s of the Suṣumnā-path, provided with the three

stages, known as the Rudra-, Viṣṇu-, and Brahma-granthi-s (knots), which are respectively the regions of Fire, the Sun and the Moon, each of them situated at the end of a pair of these Cakra-s, in the order given above. In the case of ordinary mortals, their vital energy is wasted through the Idā and Piṅgalā, but in the case of the initiated, it is regulated in such a way that the Prāṇa, coursing through the Idā and Piṅgalā, and also the Apāna, are made to conserve the purpose of rousing the Kuṇḍalini and sending her up to the *Brahma-randhra*.

All impulses, psychic and organic, may be classified as volitional, cognitional and actional, corresponding to the Icchā-, Jñāna- and Kriyā-sakti-s of the Devi. These, when pertaining to the body, are attributable to the Kuṇḍalini, while the corresponding cosmic impulses are attributable to the Tri-pura-sundari.

Thou—in the form of the Tri-pura-sundari of the Macrocosm and the Kuṇḍalini of the Microcosm. *Thy Lord*—the S'iva of the Macrocosm and the Jīva of the Microcosm, bereft of Māyā, illusion. *The thousand-petalled lotus*—which is no other than the upper *Sṛi-cakra*, the *Bindu* of which represents the S'iva and the Jīva bereft of Māyā, as the case may be. This is the final resort, the Nirvāṇa of the accomplished seeker, lying beyond the Kula-path, the Suṣumṇā-mārga, which contains the six Cakra-s mentioned in the stanza, in the ascending order of subtlety, with the three Granthi-s in their appropriate places. The *Sahasrāra* is considered to be the inner *Sṛi-cakra* to be meditated upon with all the fifty-one letters of the Saṃskṛt Alphabet. The

view is taken by some that the *Bindu* has its position in the *Bindu* of the Cakra and the other fifty letters are to be arranged consecutively over the thousand petals, twenty times. *Suddha-vidyā* in coalescence with *Sadā-sīva* is known as the *Sādākhyā* or the *Paramātman*, which may be characterized as the twenty-sixth Tattva, on the attainment of which is experienced *Nirvāṇa* or *Jivanmukti*. It is this aspect that is referred to in this stanza as the diversion of the Devī in secrecy with her Lord. *Having pierced through*—i.e., having got beyond, after overcoming and absorbing in her own form. The ascent and the descent of the *Kundalini* constituting the *Kundalinī-yoga* are said to form an *Antar-yāga*. *The Earth situated in the Mūlādhāra*—but for the *Mūlādhāra*, which partakes of the character of the Earth-element through its subtle form of *Gandha-tan-mātra*, the body will become unstable with its equilibrium disturbed. This Cakra is no other than the *Tri-kona* of the *Srī-cakra*. Piercing through this element would mean conquering it. The Yогin who does so is said to attain the power of penetration through massive stone walls, etc. *Water in the Maṇi-pūra*—*Maṇi-pūra*, the interior of which the Devī is said to fill with gems; hence the practice among the Samayin-s of the offering of jewels studded with various kinds of gems, while meditating on her in this seat. Although the *Maṇi-pūra* is the third in the order of the Cakra-s, it has been given the second place in the stanza to suit the order of the elements. This Cakra represents water in its *Rasa-tan-mātra* form. Conquest of this by the Yогin is said to confer on him the next higher power

of mastery, such as floating, walking, etc., over water. The inner *Dasāra* of the *Srī-cakra* is indicated by this. *The Fire in the Svādhishṭhāna*—where the Devī is said to take her stand in the form of Kundalini, of her own accord, making the knot of Rudra-granthi thereon. *The fire*, in the form of the Rūpa-tan-mātra. The conquest of this by the Yогin is credited with the bestowal of the power of fire-walking, etc. The *Aṣṭa-koṇa* of the *Srī-cakra* is indicated by this. *The Air in the heart*—the Air, in the form of Spars'a-tan-mātra. The heart signifies the *An-āhata-cakra* of the heart-lotus. The word ‘*An-āhata*’ means the Nāda, sound, produced without impact in the recess of the heart; hence the name of the Cakra. The outer *Dasāra* of the *Srī-cakra* is indicated by this. By the conquest of Air, the Yогin is said to attain the fleetness of wind, buoyancy, etc. *The Ether*—in the form of *S'abda-tan-mātra*. *Above*—i.e., ‘above the heart’, by which is meant the Cakra which is clear as crystal, viz., the *Visuddhi*. The *Catur-dasāra* of the *Srī-cakra* is indicated by this. By the conquest of this the Yогin attains the power of traversing the ethereal regions. It may be noted here that Pūrṇānanda-svāmin, the author of the *Ṣaṭ-cakra-nirūpaṇa* and other Tāntrika-s are of the view that the elements, Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Ether have, as their corresponding Cakra-s, the *Mūlūdhāra*, the *Svādhishṭhāna*, the *Maṇi-pūra*, the *An-āhata* and the *Visuddhi*, which, as will be seen from this stanza, is at variance with the view of Saṅkara-bhagavat-pāda, the author of this work, who has, in this respect, the support of the Vāmakeśvara-tantra.

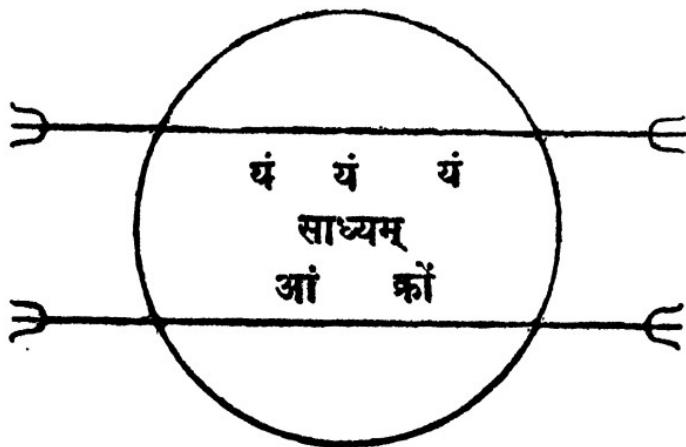
in his favour, as explained by Bhāskara-rāya in his *Setu-bandha*.¹ Further, the letters indicated by the Māhes'vara-sūtra-s—"Ha Ya Va Raṭ" and "Laṇ", which enumerate the Bīja-s of the five elements in the order in which they were revealed by Mahes'vara's Damaru, when placed in juxtaposition with the names of the five Cakra-s in their natural order, from the upper to the nether, the names of the five elements corresponding to the respective Bīja-s, as also the names of the parts of the *Srī-cakra* which they indicate, in the Saṃhāra-krama, bear out, beyond doubt, the correctness of the author's view.² *Manas between the eyebrows*—Manas, which embraces within itself the five senses of perception and the five senses of motor action, i.e., in all, eleven Tattva-s. 'Between the eyebrows' refers to the Ājñā-cakra, so called because it is at this stage that a speck of knowledge about the Devī dawns. As she is bent on breaking through the Brahma-granthi on the way to the *Sahasrāra*, she remains there only for a trice manifesting herself in the form of a streak of

¹ “शके मूलाधारस्थचतुर्दले, शक्तिरूपायाः कुण्डलिन्याः ; स्थानत्वात् । वहौ स्वाधिष्ठानस्थषट्ढले, तत्र वहेविद्यमानत्वात् । तदुक्तमाचार्यभग-वत्पादे:—महीं मूलाधारे कमपि मणिपूरे हुतवहं स्थितं स्वाधिष्ठाने हृदि महत्माकाशमुपरीति ।”

² <i>Bija</i>	<i>Bhūta</i>	<i>Cakra</i>	<i>Part of Sri-cakra</i>
Harp	Ether	Viśuddhi	Catur-das'āra
Yap	Air	An-Āhata	Bahir-das'āra
Vap	Water	Maṇi-pūra	Antar-das'āra
Ram	Fire	Svādhiṣṭhāna	Aṣṭa-kōpa
Laṇ	Earth	Mūlādhāra	Tri-kōpa

lightning. The *Catuṣ-kona*, i.e., the *Bhū-ghra* of the *Sṛī-cakra*, is indicated by this. By conquering the mind, the Yogin is said to attain mystic powers, such as clairvoyance, clairaudience, telepathy, etc. The mystic-powers ascribed above, as resulting from the mastery of these Cakra-s at the various stages, are really so many pitfalls to be avoided by the practitioner, as they are likely to lead him astray from his final goal of *Nirvāṇa*.

These six Cakra-s are but temporary stages or planes wherein the *Kuṇḍalinī* rests awhile, avowedly for



mastering them, while the *Sahasrāra* is her permanent abode, whence the practitioner should not lose sight of his final goal, *Nirvāṇa*, beguiled by the temptations offered by the psychic powers attainable at the lower centres, but should lead the *Kuṇḍalinī* on to the *Sahasrāra*, there to effect her union with her Lord. Up to the moment of such blending the practitioner retains his individual consciousness and thereafter enters on the

blissful state of Nirvāna as long as the Kuṇḍalinī rests in the *Sahasrāra* prior to her descent therefrom. The duration of her stay there depends on the strength of practice and the previous experience of the practitioner. *Broken through the entire path of Kula*—and thus having transcended the twenty-one Tattva-s from Pṛthivi to Manas, and the six Cakra-s, which, when taken together, would form the lower *Sṛī-cakra*.

सुधाधाराऽसरैश्चरणयुगलान्तर्विग्लितैः

प्रपञ्चं सिद्धन्ती पुनरपि रसाम्नायमहसः^१ ।

अवाप्य स्वां भूमिं भुजगनिभमध्युष्टवलयं

स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा स्वपिषि कुलकुण्डे कुहरिण^२ ॥१०॥

10. Sudhā-dhārā-sārais' caraṇa-yugalāntar vigalitaiḥ
prapañcam siñcantī punar api rasāmnāya-
mahasāḥ ;
Avāpya svām bhūmīm bhuja-ga-nibham adhyuṣṭa-
valayam
svam ātmānam kṛtvā svapiṣi kula-kuṇḍe
kuhariṇi.

Having in-filled the pathway of the Nādī-*s* with the streaming shower of nectar flowing from Thy pair of feet, having resumed Thine own position from out of the resplendent

¹ ०महसा.

² कुहरिणी.

Lunar regions, and Thyself assuming the form of a serpent of three-and-a-half coils, sleepest Thou in the hollow of the Kula-kuṇḍa.

The previous stanza read along with this is said to contain the Kuṇḍalinī-rahasya-sopāna, *i.e.*, the secret ladder used by the Kuṇḍalini, both for ascent and descent. The former deals with the Unneya-bhūmikā, *i.e.*, the ascent from the *Mūlādhāra* to the *Sahasrāra*, which has been fully set forth already. In this, the Anvaya and the Pratyāvṛtti-bhūmikā-s are briefly touched upon. By 'Anvaya' is meant the aftermath, *viz.*, the in-filling, through the Suṣumṇā, of all the Nādi-s of the Samayin ; by 'Pratyāvṛtti' is meant the descent of the Kuṇḍalini back to her hollow in the *Mūlādhāra*, there to resume her sleep.

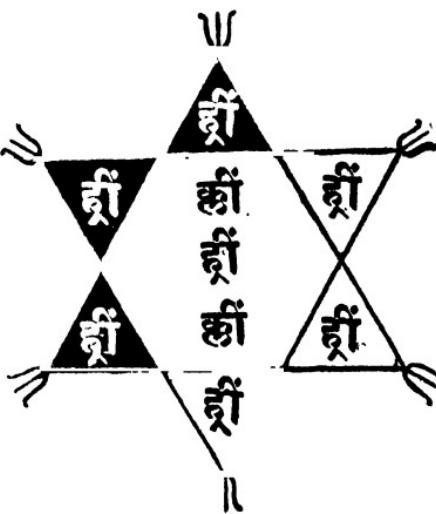
In-filled—as a result of the sprinkling of nectar. *The pathway of the Nādi-s*—The original word 'Prapañca' is interpreted as the 'Nādi-prapañca', *i.e.*, the system of Nādi-s comprising the seventy-two thousand, all of them interrelated and connected with the main Nādi, the Suṣumṇā, which passes through the six Cakra-s with their three Granthi-s. *From Thy pair of feet*—*i.e.*, from the intermediate space between them. The nectar that flows therefrom is said to be the water that has washed the Devi's feet, which, by filling the entire body of the practitioner through the Nādi-s, makes him realize the Supreme Bliss. Those that hold the view that the Devī has four Caraṇa-s, the Śukla, the Rakta, the Misra and

the Nirvāṇa, would have the Sukla and the Rakta as the pair of feet referred to in this stanza, for the reason that it is these two that have the Ājñā-cakra of the middle of the eyebrows as their seat. *Lunar regions*—The word ‘Rasāmnāya-mahas’, occurring in Tāntric literature, refers to the Moon, as it literally means ‘endowed with splendour issuing out of the exuberance of nectar.’ The word is also construed as “light revealing the six¹ Āmnāya-s, eastern, southern, western, northern, upward and downward, embracing the Mind in the Ājñā, the ether in the Visuddhi, the Air in the An-āhata, Water in the Maṇi-pūra, Fire in the Svādhiṣṭhāna, and Earth in the Mūlādhāra.” If this meaning is adopted, the reading ‘Rasāmnāya-mahasā’ would be appropriate, when this part of the stanza would mean ‘having resumed Thine own position along with the splendour of the six Āmnāya-s, etc.’ *Thine own position*—viz., the Mūlādhāra, which is the seat of the Kuṇḍalini, whose form the Devī assumes in the Microcosm. *Three-and-a-half coils*—the word ‘Adhyuṣṭa’ of the original has the accepted significance of ‘three-and-a-half’ and does not admit of any etymological explanation. *Hollow of the Kula-kuṇḍa*—the knot-like form of the Mūlādhāra, where there is a hollow. In the case of the reading ‘Kuhariṇī’ (Nom. case) the meaning would be, “Thou, (the Kuṇḍalini) who dwellest in the hollow.” Here is said to abide the Kuṇḍalini in the form of a fine lotus-fibre. Kula-kuṇḍa is also taken to indicate the *Tri-kona*

¹ The conventional word ‘Rasa’ in ‘Rasāmnāya’ indicates six, Rasas being six in number.

in the pericarp of the four-petalled lotus of the *Mūlādhāra*. The Samayin-s treat the disc of the Moon in the crest, as well as the external one, as the *Srī-cakra*, as, in their view, the *Srī-cakra* of the *Srī-vidyā* is itself a Moon of sixteen Kalā-s.

The Kuṇḍalinī, during her ascent through the Sūṣumṇā-path, breaks through the six Cakra-s, which, being absorbed by her, become invisible. As these have to be reproduced and made manifest once again, she does this, out of her own radiant form, on her return journey homeward, after sprinkling nectar over the Prapañca, which signifies the Microcosm as well as the Macrocosm, as represented by the six Cakra-s. By construing the word 'Rasāmnāya-mahas' as implying the 'Vidhāna', 'doing', and the 'Prakāsa', 'manifestation', of the Rasa-s, the lotuses, this purpose is achieved. In this view the stanza may be rendered thus : "Having sprinkled the Prapañca (composed of the twenty-one Tattva-s represented by the six Cakra-s), and again having produced and made them manifest, out of Thine own resplendent form, having resumed Thine own seat, Thyself assuming Thine own form, serpent-like with the



three-and-a-half coils, Thou of the abode of the hollow of
the *Mūlādhāra* sleepest (there)."

चतुर्भिः श्रीकण्ठैः शिवयुवतिभिः पञ्चभिरपि
प्रभिन्नाभिः शंभोर्नवभिरपि मूलप्रकृतिभिः ।
१त्रयश्चत्वारिंशद्वसुदलकलाश्रत्रिवलय-^२
त्रिरेखाभिः सार्धे तव शरणकोणाः^३ परिणताः ॥ ११ ॥

The angles contained in what constitutes Thy mansion (the *Srī-cakra*), which is built of the nine Mūla-prakṛti-s (the basic triangles), viz., the four *Srī-kaṇṭha*-s (with apex downward) and the five *Siva-yuvati*-s (with apex upward), all lying apart from *Sambhu* (the *Bindu*), along with a lotus of eight petals, one of sixteen petals, the three circles and

¹ चतुश्वत्वारिंशद्.

^२ कलाभजत्रिवलय.

³ चरणकोणः ; भवनकोणः .

the three lines, turn out to be forty-three (in number).

The angles contained in what constitutes Thy mansion—i.e., the angles of the S̄rī-cakra, which forms the Devī's Sarana, abode. The word 'angles' should be understood as the angles at the apex of the triangles pointing outwards in the S̄rī-cakra. Others take it in the sense of 'triangles', probably with a view to avoid what they consider to be the contingency of having to reckon two more angles in taking the inmost triangle into account. There is no room, in our view, for any such contingency. In calculating the number of Koṇa-s in the S̄rī-cakra, we should start with the initial triangle with which we began the design of the S̄rī-cakra in Sṛṣṭi-krama, and not the inmost triangle, which was derived later on. As the angles at the base of the initial triangle form two of the corner angles of the Aṣṭa-koṇa, the angle pointing upwards alone has to be taken into account. *The nine Mūla-prakṛti-s—the nine root-causes of the S̄rī-cakra, i.e., the nine triangles having as their bases the nine horizontal lines drawn perpendicular to the diaméter.* They also signify the prime cause of Prapāñca, i.e., primordial matter, and are also appropriately called the nine Yoni-s, which are said to be of the form of the nine Dhātu-s which go to make up the body of the Microcosm. The five Dhātu-s, humours : Tvac, Asr̄j, Māṃsa, Medas and Asthi, originate from the Sakti ; and Majjā, S'ukla, Prāṇa and the Jīva of the Microcosm originate from Siva ; while

the five Bhūta-s, the five Tan-mātra-s, the five Jñānendriya-s, the five Karmendriya-s and the Manas of the Macrocosm have their origin in the S'akti, and likewise Māyā, S'uddha-vidyā, Mahes'vara and Sadā-sīva are from S'iva. Thus it will be seen that the nine basic triangles, involving the twenty-five Tattva-s, stand for the entire Microcosm and Macrocosm. 'S'rī-kaṇṭha-s' and 'S'īva-yuvati-s' are the triangles so designated. *Lying apart from Sambhu*—'Sambhu' stands for the Bindu, which lies in the quadrilateral and therefore apart from the nine triangles. The words Vasu and Kalā in Saṃskṛt are conventional for 8 and 16, and here denote the eight-petalled and the sixteen-petalled lotus respectively. *The three circles and the three lines*—in drawing the S'rī-cakra some describe only one circle in the place of the three Mekhalā-s, forgetting that the two already existing circles form the pericarps of the eight-petalled and the sixteen-petalled lotus. This is against the view of the majority. *The three lines*—the author of the Saundarya-lahari is not apparently of the view that four doorways, one on each side, should be provided for the quadrangular Bhū-gṛha of three lines, as, otherwise, he would have specifically made mention of them here. Although Vāmakeśvara-tantra and some others hold the view that the Bhū-gṛha has four doorways, still Bhāskara-rāya, in his Setu-bandha makes mention of the fact that the Yāmala is silent¹ about the doorways and

1 बिन्दुत्रिकोणवसुकोणदशारयुगमन्वश्रनागदलसंयुतषोडशारम् ।

बृत्तव्रयं च धरणीसदनत्रयं च श्रीचक्रराजमुदितं परदेवतायाः ॥

Sāṅkara-bhagavat-pāda in his Saundarya-lahari follows suit with the same view. Strangely enough, Lakṣmi-dhara, who strongly supports the view in favour of the doorways, quotes the selfsame authority in support of his view, taking care, however, to fabricate a reading of his own, convenient for his purpose. The word 'Dvāropānta' occurring in stanza 96 *infra*, however seems to lend support to Lakṣmi-dhara's view. *Forty-three in number*—comprising the vertical angle of the initial *Tri-konā*, the eight corner angles of the *Aṣṭa-konā* pointing outwards, the twenty corner angles of the internal and external *Dasāra-s* pointing outwards, and the fourteen corner angles of the *Catur-dasāra* pointing outwards are the forty-three Koṇas meant. The portions of the *Srī-cakra* lying outside these angles are considered as merged in them, the *Aṣṭa-dala-padma* in the *Tri-konā*, the *Sodasa-dala* in the *Aṣṭa-konā*, *Mekhalā-traya* in the two *Dasāra-s*, and the *Bhū-gṛha* in the *Catur-dasāra* respectively. Those who adopt the reading 'Catus'-catvārimśat' understand the word 'S'arana-konāḥ' as, "Bindu, the abode of Siva, and the angles and give their number as forty-four."

The *Srī-cakra* (containing the fifty-one letters of the Alphabet), which is the Devi's abode, inside which is the abode of Lakṣmi, is construed as of the character of Soma, Sūrya and Anala. Some hold the view that it contains the three regions of the Moon, the Sun¹ and

¹ वृत्तत्रिभुपुरयुतं परितश्चतुर्द्वाः श्रीचक्रमेतदुदितं परदेवतायाः ।

Fire in the descending order, in three distinct parts, among the six Cakra-s forming part of it. Others maintain that it partakes of the character of each of the three, offering the following explanation : The forty-three angles of the *Srī-cakra* are represented by the sixteen Kalā-s of the Moon and the twenty-seven stars in its Soma aspect ; by the twelve Kalā-s, twelve Mūrti-s, twelve R̄si-s, the three Veda-s and the four Svara-s in its Sūrya aspect ; and by the *Tri-kona* representing Agni, the *Aṣṭa-kona*, the eight Mūrti-s of Agni, the *Antar-dasāra*, the ten Kalā-s of Agni, the *Bahir-dasāra*, the ten Vibhūti-s of Agni, the Vis'va over which the three tongues representing the three Guṇa-s of Agni spread, made up of the fourteen worlds representing the *Catur-dasāra* in its Agni aspect. It may be pointed out in this connection that this stanza is considered by some as the *Bahir-yāga*, the external sacrifice of the Upāsaka-s of the Devi, while the previous two stanzas deal with the *Antar-yāga*, the internal sacrifice, as both of them culminate in the partaking, by the Upāsaka, of the Parāmr̄ita as Havyā.

There are three ways in which the parts of the *Srī-cakra* are viewed, as providing abodes for the deities, each one of them forming the basis of a distinct form of worship. They are known as the Meru-, the Kailāsa-, and the Bhū-prastāra-s.¹ The arrangement of the

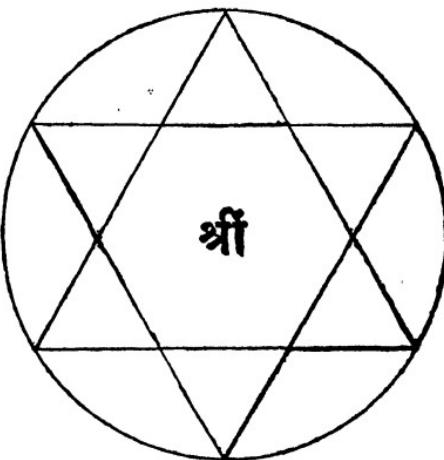
¹ Umānanda-nātha, in his treatise named Nityotsava, which deals with the daily worship of the Dēvi, makes mention of the Bhū-prastāra and the Meru-prastāra only, leaving off the Kailāsa-prastāra, citing the Tantra-rāja as his authority. According to him

sixteen Nityā-s according to the design of the *Meru-prastāra* is as follows: The sixteen Nityā-s, viz., Mahā-tri-pura-sundarī, Kamesvarī, Bhaga-mālinī, Nitya-klinnā, Bherundā, Vahni-vāsini, Mahā-vidyesvarī, Sivadūti, Tvaritā, Kula-sundarī, Nityā, Nila-patākā, Vijayā, Sarva-maṅgalā, Jvālā-mālinikā and Cit-kalā are split into eight pairs, in the order above named. The fifty-one letters of the Alphabet are similarly divided into the following eight groups, viz., A-varga, Ka-varga, Ca-varga, Ṫa-varga, Ta-varga, Pa-varga, Ya-varga and Sa-varga. The pairs of deities along with the groups of letters are then considered as having their places over the eight petals of the *Aṣṭa-dala-padma*, commencing from the petal pointing to the east, clockwise. Each petal thus comes to be identified with a distinct pair of deities and a group of letters. In the same manner, commencing from the angle pointing eastwards of the *Aṣṭa-kona*, the same pairs of deities and groups of letters should be considered as inherent in each corresponding angle of the *Aṣṭa-kona*. The same Nityā-s coupled with the sixteen vowels should be identified as having their place

the Bhū-prastāra has for its requisite a flat plate of gold four inches square and weighing six tolas, over which is worked out in relief the *Sri-cakra*. Meru-prastāra is spoken of as of three kinds: (a) The three Cakra-s commencing from the Bhū-pura or Bhū-gṛha constituting the Srṣṭi-cakra-s, the next three constituting the Sthiti-cakra-s and the last three constituting the Saṁphāra-cakra-s are wrought in massive gold in three stages rising one above the other in the form of a pyramid; (b) the Bhū-pura as the first stage, the two lotuses as the second stage, and the six other Cakra-s as the third rising one above the other in the form of a pyramid; and (c) the nine Cakra-s rising one above the other in nine stages.

in the sixteen petals of the *Sodasa-dala-padma* and as inherent in the *Dvi-dasāra*. The first two of the Nityā-s are considered to be of the form of the *Tri-kona* and the *Bindu* respectively; the other fourteen Nityā-s are considered as inherent in the fourteen angles of the *Catur-dasāra*. This is how the Nityā-s are considered to inhere in the *Srī-cakra*. The arrangement of the fifty-one Māṭrkā-s according to the design of the *Kailāsa-prastāra* is as follows: The sixteen vowels, the very life of the Alphabet, corresponding to the sixteen Nityā-s, are compressed into 'Ah' which is made up of the 'A' preceding the 'E' and the 'Visarga' derived from 'Sa' of the Pañca-dasākṣarī. This is assigned its place in the *Baindava-sthāna* and should be considered as also inhering there. The consonants, commencing from 'Ka' and ending with 'Ma', known as the 'Sparsa', with the three syllables 'Ām', 'Hrim', 'Krōm' (the Pāśāñkusā-bija-s), these twenty-eight should be considered as inherent in the angles of the *Aṣṭa-kona* and the two *Dasāra*-s, one letter in each angle, the remaining nine letters commencing from 'Ya', after duplication, should be considered as inherent in the fourteen angles of the *Catur-dasā-kona* and the four Siva-cakra-s, one in each. This is how the Māṭrkā-s are considered to inhere in the *Srī-cakra*. The arrangement of the deities consisting of Vasīnī and others, according to the design of the *Bhū-prastāra*, is as follows: The sixteen Nityā-s split into eight pairs along with one of the eight deities, viz., Vasīnī, Kamesvari, Modini, Vimalā, Aruṇā, Jayini, Sarvesvari and Kaulini added to each pair, the eight

groups of three deities each thus formed, should be considered as inherent in the eight Cakra-s lying beyond the *Bindu* and the *Tri-konā*, one in each. The Mahā-tripura-sundarī should be considered as inherent in the middle of the *Srī-cakra*; the eight Varga-s, the eight deities, Vasīnī, etc., the remaining fifteen Nityā-s and the twelve Yogini-s, viz., Vidyā-yoginī, Recikā-yoginī, Mocikā-yoginī, Amṛtā-yoginī, Dīpikā-yoginī, Jñāna-yoginī, Āpyāyanī-yoginī, Vyāpinī-yoginī, Medhā-yoginī, Vyoma-rūpā-yoginī, Siddhi-rūpā-yoginī and Lakṣmī-yoginī, constituting forty-three in all, should be considered inherent in the forty-three angles of the *Srī-cakra*, one in each. In the four doorways, the four deities, viz., Gandhākarṣinī, Rasākarṣinī, Rūpākarṣinī and Sparsākarṣinī, should be considered as inherent. This is how the Vasīnī, etc., are considered to inhere in the *Srī-cakra*. The worship of the *Srī-cakra* as well as the successful accomplishment of the Yogic practice of rousing the Kunḍalīni and leading it to the *Sahasrāra*, thence back to the *Mūlādhāra*, by the Ṛṣi-s of yore is borne testimony to by the Taittiriyāranyaka, when it makes reference to the Pṛśni-s (Tait. I, 27).



त्वदीयं सौन्दर्यं तु हिनगिरिकन्ये तुलयितुं

कवीन्द्राः कल्पन्ते कथमपि विरिञ्चिप्रभृतयः ।

^१यदालोकौत्सुकचादमरललना यान्ति मनसा

'तपोभिर्दुष्प्रापामपि गिरिशसायुज्यपदवीम् ॥ १२ ॥

12. *Tvadiyam saundaryaam tuhina-giri-kanye tulay-
itum
kavindrāḥ kalpante katham api viriñci-prabhṛ-
tayah ;
Yad-ālokautsukyād amara-lalanā yānti manasā-
tapobhir duṣ-prāpām api girisa-sāyujya-
padavīm.*

O Daughter of the snow-capped Mountain !
The foremost poets, such as Viriñci and others, are baulked in their attempt to find a match for Thy beauty, as (even) celestial damsels, in their eagerness to appreciate which, mentally attain at-one-ment with Giri-s'a, which is hard to attain even by severe penance.

In this stanza the author extols, though indirectly, the Sāyujya, the state of at-one-ment brought about

¹ यदालोकयौ०

² पश्चानाम्.

by the merger of Siva and the Sakti, the presiding deity of the Ānanda-lahari, after describing her abode, the *Sri-cakra*, in the previous one.

The foremost poets—those that indulge in portraiture of the sublime and the beautiful, out of the flights of their fancy, with the aid of rhetorical devices. Brahman is here spoken of as one of the foremost poets, in fact the foremost among them, for the reason that he is the

सौः

सौः

author of the most beautiful among created things, and any attempt made by a poet in this direction could but be a poor imitation of Brahman's artistic skill. Further the Veda-s, which afford the sublimest examples of poesy, owe their origin to him. *Baulked*—because they do not command that power of mental analysis and expression which would enable them to draw a pen-picture of the Devi's beauty, at least in terms of equally beautiful objects. Their only possible resource in this respect would be the celestial nymphs. But these in their own estimate fall so far short of the Devi that, in their eagerness to have a look at her, they always think of Siva, who alone has the privilege of enjoying the Devi's beauty at close quarters, and in their emulation become one with him. In the case of the reading 'Yad'

ālokya'—having seen which, 'Manasā'—with the mind, the meaning would be 'having meditated upon Thy beauty'. The celestial nymphs, by the sheer strength of such Dhyāna-yoga, attain that one-ness with Śiva, which is denied even to the greatest of sages, notwithstanding their severe austerities. There is another reading 'Pasūnām' for 'Tapobhiḥ'—meaning 'by those who are Pasu-s' (animals), in that they do not follow the Tantra-s.

नरं वर्षीयांसं नयनविरसं नर्मसु जडं
तवापाङ्गालोके पतितमनुधावन्ति शतशः ।
गलद्वेणीबन्धाः कुचकलशविस्रस्तसिचया
हठात्रुट्यत्काञ्च्यो विगलितदुकूला युवतयः ॥ १३ ॥

13. Naram varṣīyāṁsaṁ nayana-virasam̄ narmasu
jadam̄
tavāpāṅgāloke patitam anudhāvanti s'atas'ah ;
Galad-venī-bandhāḥ kuca-kalasa-visrasta-sicayā
haṭhāt truṭyat-kāñcyo vigalita-dukūlā yuva-
tayah.

Damsels in hundreds, with their locks dishevelled, their *sarees* flying off their figures, their girdles bursting asunder with force, their silk garments slipping down, run after a decrepit, ugly and impotent man, who falls within the range of Thy side-glances.

This stanza may be characterized as one wherein the poet's fancy has run riot, in extolling the potency of the Devī's side-glances. If any description, in the true classic style, of women unhinged by the influence of passion is to be attempted by the saintliest of poets, it is to be met with in this stanza.

Run after—madly follow in the wake of, in the belief that he is Madana incarnate. To the exquisitely beautiful side-glances of the Devī is attributed the virtue of converting even the most repulsive into the most attractive in this stanza, and the same feature is dwelt upon further in the eighteenth and nineteenth stanzas *infra*, the motif in all the three cases being to raise Kāma, the satisfaction of desire and passions, to the rank of one of the four Puruṣārtha-s, the ends and aims of human existence. This is what is known as the Mādana-prayoga.

क्षितौ षट्पञ्चाशद्विसमधिकपञ्चाशदुदके
हुताशे द्वाषष्टिशतुरधिकपञ्चाशदनिले ।
दिवि द्विःषट्त्रिंशन्मनसि च चतुःषष्टिरिति ये
मयूखास्तेषामप्युपरि तव पादाभ्युजयुगम् ॥ १४ ॥

14. Kṣitau ṣaṭ-pañcāśad dvi-sāmadhika-p a ū c ā s' a d
udake
hutāśe dvā-ṣaṣṭis' catur-adhika-pañcāśad anile

लीं लीं लीं
साध्यम्
लीं लीं लीं

Divi dvih-ṣaṭ-trims'an manasi ca catuh-ṣaṣṭir
 iti ye
 mayūkhāś teṣām apy upari tava pādāmbuja-
 yugam.

Thy pair of lotus-like feet is far above those rays, *viz.*, the fifty-six (rays) of (the *Mūladhāra*, of the character of) Earth, the fifty-two of (the *Maṇi-pūra*, of the character of) Water, the sixty-two of (the *Svādhīṣṭhāna* of the character of) Fire, the fifty-four of (the *An-āhata*, of the character of) Air, the seventy-two of (the *Viśuddhi*, of the character of) Ether, and the sixty-four of (the *Ājñā*, of the character of) the Mind.

In this stanza the exalted nature of the Devī's pair of feet, resting on the *Sahasrāra*, is described in detail, with reference to the six Cakra-s below the *Sahasrāra*. The Mayūkha-s referred to in this stanza may be understood from four different points of view. (1) They are rays effulging from Agni, Sūrya and Soma, having as their position the Rudra-, Viṣṇu- and Brahma-granthi-s, over contiguous pairs of the six Cakra-s in the ascending order, their number being three hundred and sixty in all. (2) They indicate the lunar year of 360 Tithi-s, each Tithi representing a digit of the Moon, with the six seasons, Vasanta, Grīṣma, Varṣa, Śārad, Hemanta and Śis'ira, corresponding to the six

Cakra-s, and the Devī's feet standing above them all as Nāda and *Bindu*, being Kālā-go-cara (transcending all time). (3) The Mayūkha-s may be taken to indicate the several Tattva-s represented by the elements corresponding to the Cakra-s, in two sets, so that one set may be ascribed to the S'akti and the other to S'iva, the Devī's feet being Tattvātīta and therefore transcending them all. (4) The Mayūkha-s may also be construed as the Mātrikā-s or letters of the Alphabet grouped as follows : 1. The fifty letters of the Alphabet, 'Kṣa' being left out of account, and the Bija-s 'Aim', 'Hrim', 'Śrīm', 'Aim', 'Klim' and 'Sauh', indicative of Earth. 2. The fifty letters as above and the Bija-s 'Saum' and 'Śrīm', of Water. 3. The fifty letters, the fourteenth letter repeated four times, the Bija-s 'Ham' and 'Sah' repeated four times, of Fire. 4. The fifty letters and 'Yam', 'Ram', 'Lam' and 'Vam', of Air. 5. The first fourteen vowels repeated five times and the Bija-s 'Aim' and 'Hrim', of Ether. 6. The sixteen vowels repeated four times, of the Manas. It is said that with the three hundred and sixty syllables thus arrived at, together with 'Ham' and 'Sah', the requisite Nyāsa should be performed in the six Cakra-s. (*Vide* Introduction to *Serpent-Power*, by Arthur Avalon.)

According to the first of these views each ray is given a distinct Āvaraṇa-devatā of its own. In this classification are involved two kinds of Tantra-s, the Pūrva and the Uttara, the first pertaining to the S'akti and hence known as S'ākta and the second pertaining to S'iva and

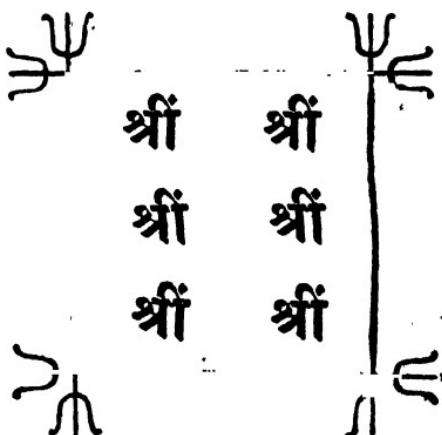
styled Sāmbhava. From the conjunction of the non-differentiated All-Witness, S'iva with the S'akti for the creation of the world, there effulges a radiance, known as Parā, pervading from the *Brahma-randhra* to the *Ājñā* in the middle of the eyebrows. This is known as the deity presiding over the humour Majjā—marrow. By her are generated the five deities known as Icchā, Jñāna, Kriyā, Kuṇḍalinī and Māṭrkā, manifesting themselves respectively in the *Visuddhi* of the throat, typifying Ether, in the *An-āhata* of the heart, typifying Air, in the *Maṇi-pūra* of the navel, typifying Water, in the *Svādhiṣṭhāna* of the genitals, typifying Fire, and in the *Mūlādhāra* of the region above the anus, typifying Earth, presiding over Tvac, Asṛj, Māṃsa, Medas and Asthi and making up the entire, creation, animate and inanimate. The number of rays pertaining to Agni and manifesting in the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Maṇi-pūra* enveloping the first *Khaṇḍa* is 108. The number of rays of the Sun manifesting in the *Svādhiṣṭhāna* and the *An-āhata* and enveloping the second *Khaṇḍa* is 116¹. The number of rays of the Moon manifesting in the

¹ The Sun and Fire, it should be understood, are of identical nature. The Sun shines over the *Svādhiṣṭhāna* and the *An-āhata* which lies beyond the *Maṇi-pūra*. Fire blazes forth in the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Maṇi-pūra* which lies beyond the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*. Thus there is an interlacing of the two regions. This is explained thus : the rays of the Sun have the power of evaporating moisture, which is then condensed into clouds during the Mahā-pralaya. In the event of the Fire blazing forth to devastate the Microcosm as well as the Macrocosm, the tremendous downpour from the gathered Saṃvarta clouds will have the effect of quenching the flame and bringing it under control.

Visuddhi and the *Ājñā* and enveloping the third *Khaṇḍa* is 136. It has to be observed that the Moon of this region with its fifteen waxing and waning Kalā-s is but a reflection of the full Moon with perpetual Kalā-s which has its place in the middle of the *Sahasrāra*. Kaivalyāśrama gives the names of the 360 deities presiding over the Mayūkha-s in the order of the groups given in this stanza. These names are mentioned in the footnote under stanzas 36-41.

These rays are also looked upon as representing the Eternal Verities in the following manner :

The five Tan-mātra-s, the five elements, the ten organs of perception and motor action, the four *A n t a h - karaṇa*-s, Kalā, Prakṛti, Puruṣa and Mahat, twenty-eight in all, duplicated so



as to represent the Sakti and Siva, yield fifty-six as pertaining to Earth. The five elements, the ten organs of perception and motor action, their ten distinctive functions and Manas, twenty-six in all, duplicated as above, yield fifty-two as of Water. The five elements, the five Tan-mātra-s, the ten organs of perception and motor action, their ten distinctive functions and Manas, thirty-one in all, duplicated as above, yield sixty-two as of Agni. The twenty-eight Tattva-s

of Earth, excluding Mahat therefrom, *i.e.*, the twenty-seven so obtained, when duplicated as above, yield fifty-four as of Vāyu. The thirty-six Tattva-s of the Kalpa-sūtra-s (*vide* note under stanza 9) duplicated as above yield seventy-two as of Ether. The same Tattva-s excluding the last four, *i.e.*, thirty-two, when duplicated, yield sixty-four as of the Manas. These rays are generated in the first instance from the Devi's feet and are thence derived by the Moon, the Sun and Fire, who worship at her feet, for the evolution of the world. The special qualities possessed by these rays are described in detail in Bhairava-yāmala. The *Sṛī-vidyā* is otherwise known as the Candra-kalā-vidyā or the lore relating to the waxing and waning of the fifteen Kalā-s, represented by the fifteen Tithi-s of the Pūrva- and Apara-pakṣa-s, which form the basis of calculating duration. The year, which is thus one aspect of the manifestation of the Kāla-s'akti, is said to be Prajā-pati, the creator. Hence these rays are verily the cause of the creation, sustenance and dissolution of the universe, the Microcosm as well as the Macrocosm. As there are myriads of such Microcosms and Macrocosms affected by the Sun, the Moon and Fire, through whom are diffused these rays which originate from the Devi's feet, the Mayūkha-s referred to are not merely three hundred and sixty, but infinite. It also follows that the Baindava-sthāna of the Candra-kalā-cakra, wherein the Devi reigns supreme and wherefrom these rays originate and manifest themselves, transcends all worlds for all time.

शरज्ज्योत्साशुभ्रां शशियुतजटाजूटमकुटां
 वरत्रासत्राणस्फटिकघुटिकापुस्तककराम्^१ ।
 सकृन्त त्वां^२ नत्वा कथमिव सतां संनिदधते
 मधुक्षीरद्राक्षामधुरिमधुरीणा भणितयः ॥ १५ ॥

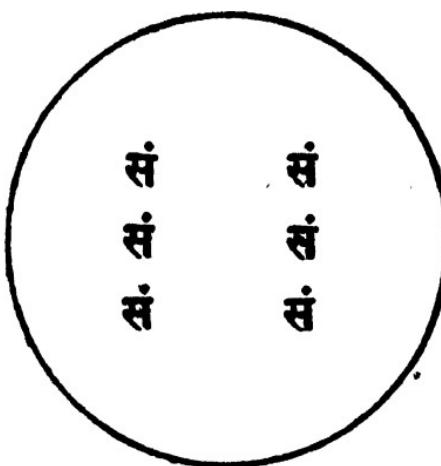
16. Saraj-jyotsnā-subhrām s'as'i-y u t a - j a t ā - j ū t a -
 makuṭām
 vara-trāsa-trāṇa-sphaṭika-ghuṭikā- p u s t a k a -
 karām ;
 Sakṛn na tvām natvā katham iva satām samnid-
 dhate
 madhu-kṣīra-drākṣā-madhurima-dhuriṇā bhaṇi-
 tayah

How will words, which are of the sweetness of honey, milk and grape-juice, not be in the command of such as have bowed even once to Thee, who art bright as the autumnal moon-beams, who hast as Thy crown the coiled plaited-hair with the (crescent) Moon on, and who holdest in Thy hands the boon-bestowing (and) the security-affording (postures), a rosary of crystal beads and a book ?

¹ ०घटिका० ; ०गुणिका०.

² त्वा.

Even as the miraculous effect of the Devi's side-glance has been adverted to in the thirteenth stanza, the marvellous powers inherent in approaching the Devi with the right kind of meditation and prayer are expounded in this and the six accompanying stanzas.



In this stanza is described the greatness of meditation of the Sāttvika type on the Devi's form, through the Vāg-bhava-kūṭa of the Pañca-dasākṣari. To Thee—the Devī in the form of the Vāg-bhava-kūṭa. Bowing even once to the Devī is credited with making the Upāsaka a great poet and attain all knowledge. The Devī is said to be in the form of Kriyā-sakti, when meditated upon as the source of poetic talents. This stanza and the next two are spoken of as referring to the Sārasvata-prayoga.

कवीन्द्राणां चेतः कमलवनबालातपरुचिं

भजन्ते ये सन्तः कतिचिदरुणामेव भवतीम् ।

विरिञ्चिप्रेयस्यास्तरुणतरशृङ्गारलहरी-

गभीराभिर्वाभिर्विदधति¹ सतां रञ्जनममी ॥ १६ ॥

¹ सभारञ्जनममी.

16. Kavindrānām cetaḥ-kamala-vana-bälātapa-
ruciṁ
bhajante ye santah kati cid aruṇām eva
bhavatīm ;
Viñci-preyasyās taruṇa-tara-Sṛṅgāra-lahari-
gabhirābhīr vāgbhir vidadhati satām rañjanam
ami.

Such rare, high-souled men, who worship Thee as Aruṇā, radiant as the morning sunlight, (causing) the lotus-like minds of great poets (to bloom), delight (the assembly of) wise men, with their diction, profound like the fresh flood of erotic sentiments flowing from Viñci's beloved spouse.

The gift of poesy, as the result of exclusive worship of the Devi as Aruṇā in the heart of the votary, is indicated in this stanza. The greatness of meditation of the Rājasic type on the Devi's form, through the Vāg-bhava-kūṭa, is indicated in this

stanza. Some are of opinion that, for the reason that there is reference in this stanza to erotic sentiment, the

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Deva as *Icchā-s'akti* presiding over the *Kāma-rāja-kūṭa* is indicated in this stanza. *Minds*—*i.e.*, hearts. Poets, who meditate on the Devi as Aruṇā in their heart-lotuses, become, as a result of the Devi's grace, so many Sarasvatī-s for the nonce, and with the choice diction and command of erotic sentiments, characteristic only of the Goddess of Learning, delight the assembly of wise men ; in other words, the Devi has the power of converting her votaries into as many Sarasvatī-s.

सवित्रीभिर्वाचां शशिमणिशिलाभङ्गरुचिभि-
 वैशिन्याद्याभिस्त्वां सह जननि संचिन्तयति यः ।
 स कर्ता काव्यानां भवति महतां भङ्गिसुभगौ-^१
 वर्चोभिर्वादेवीवदनकमलामोदमधुरैः ॥ १७ ॥

17. Savitribhir vācām s'as'i-maṇi-s'ilā-bhaṅga-rucibhir
 vas'inī-ādyābhis tvāṁ saha janani sam-cinta-
 yati yaḥ
 Sa kartā kāvyañām bhavati mahatām bhaṅgi-
 subhagair
 vacobhir vāg-devi-vadana-kamalāmoda-madhu-
 raiḥ.

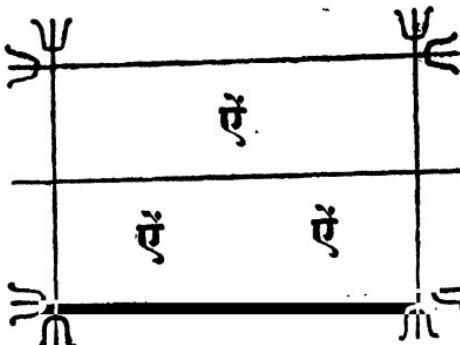
O Mother ! whoever contemplates Thee along with the generators of speech, Vas'inī and others, who are resplendent like the freshly cut moon-stones, becomes the author of great

¹ भङ्गरुचिभि.

Kāvya-s, replete with words erudite in style and sweet with the fragrance of the lotus-like mouth of the Goddess of Learning.

The Upāsanā of the Devi in the form of Arunā was credited, in the previous stanza, with the bestowal of the gift of fluency. In this stanza persistence in the same meditation, but of the Sāttvika type, is said to turn the votary into a reputed author of epic poems.

Generators of speech, Vasini and others—the eight deities, Vasini and others of the Sarva-ro-ga-hara-ca-kra, whose names and relationship with the Sri-cakra have been dealt with under stanza 11. They



are said to preside over the eight groups of the letters of the Alphabet, A-, Ka-, Ca-, Ṭa-, Ta-, Pa-, Ya-, and Sa-varga-s. They are, according to the Āgama-s, of the colour of bright crystal. Their respective seats have been already noted in explaining the Bhū-prastāra. The twelve Yogini-s and the four guardians of the doorways of the Bhū-gṛha are also implied by 'Vasini and others'. Some say that the vowels are of crystal white colour, the letters Ka to Ma of the colour of coral, the nine letters from Ya, yellow, and Kṣa, red. Others hold that the vowels are of the colour of smoke, letters from

Ka to Tha of vermillion, from Da to Pha white, from Ba to La which includes La scarlet, from Va to Sa of the colour of gold, and Ha and Kṣa of the colour of lightning. Lakṣmi-dhara holds that the latter is the view held by the author. This verse is said to refer to the fruit of meditation on the Devi in the form of the Jñāna-sakti presiding over the Sakti-kūṭa.

तनुच्छायाभिस्ते तरुणतरणिश्रीधरणिभि-^१

दिवं सर्वामुर्वीमरुणिमनिमग्नां^२ स्मरति यः ।

भवन्त्यस्य त्रस्यद्वनहरिणशालीननयना:

सहोर्वश्या वश्याः कति कति न गीर्वाणगणिकाः ॥१८॥

18. Tanuc-chāyābhīs te taruṇa-taraṇi-s'ri-dharanībhir
divam sarvām urvīm aruṇīma-nimagnām smarati
yah ;

Bhavanty asya trasyad-vana-hariṇa-s'ālīna-nayanāḥ
sahorvas'yā vas'yāḥ kati kati na gīrvāṇa-gaṇikāḥ.

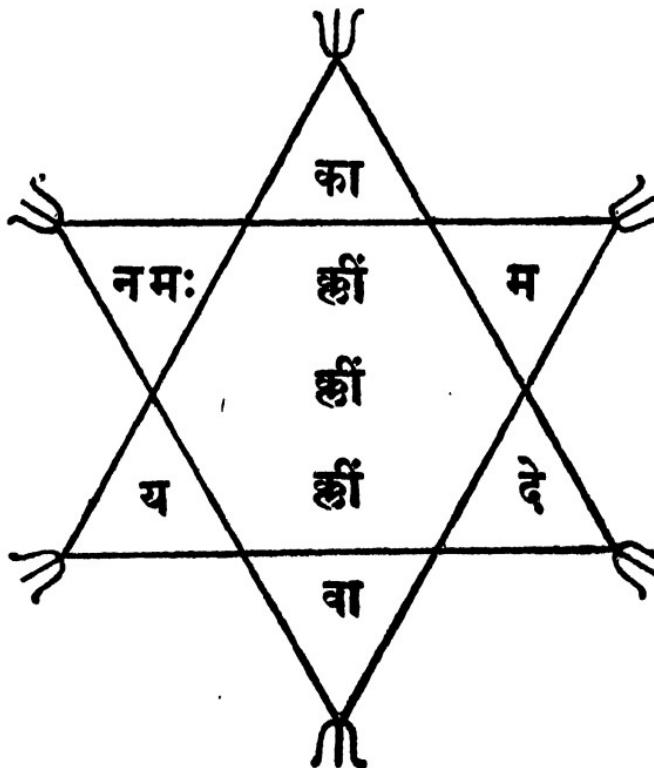
How many among the celestial courtesans, inclusive of Urvasi, with the shy eyes of the timid wild deer, would not be caught in the clutches of him, who conceives the entire Heaven and Earth submerged in the red radiance caused by the lustrous graces of Thy

¹ •सरणिभि•.

² •मरुणमणिमग्नाम्•.

body, forming, as it were, the abodes of the splendour of the rising Sun.

This stanza deals with the power bestowed by meditation on the Devi presiding over the Kāma-rāja-



kūṭa in the form of Icchā-sakti. *With shy eyes of the timid deer*—the deer express their shyness and timidity with their tremulous eyes. Urvasi and other celestial damsels, whose eyes are naturally steady and unwinking, because of their celestial birth, are so much filled with passion at the sight of the votary, that

even their unwinking eyes betray restlessness, all on account of the Devi's grace. *Graces*—graceful features. *The abodes of splendour*—wherein the splendour abides.

मुखं बिन्दुं कृत्वा कुचयुगमधस्तस्य तदधो
^१हरार्धं ध्यायेद्यो हरमहिषि ते मन्मथकलाम् ।
 स सद्यः संक्षेभं नयति वनिता इत्यतिलघु
 त्रिलोकीमप्याशु भ्रमयति रवीन्दुस्तनयुगाम् ॥ १९ ॥

19. Mukham bindum kṛtvā kuca-yugam adhas tasya
 tad-adho
 harārdham dhyāyed yo hara-mahiṣi te man-
 matha-kalām ;
 Sa sadyaḥ samksobham nayati vanitā ity ati-laghu
 tri-lokīm apy āś'u bhramayati ravindu-stana-
 yugām.

O Queen of Hara ! It is but a trifle that one who contemplates Thy Manmatha-kalā, taking the *Bindu* to be the face, what is there-under to be the breasts, and still underneath to be one half of Hara (*i.e.*, a triangle), at once fascinates women (in general) ; (what is more) he very soon causes even Tri-lokī (the

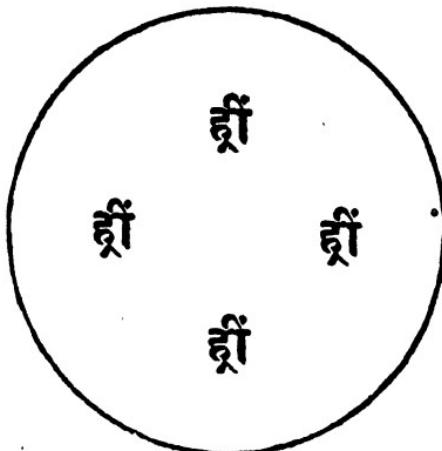
¹ हरार्धं ध्यायेद्यो.

three worlds together) who has the Sun and the Moon as her breasts, to swirl.

This stanza, like the previous one, also affords an example of the Mādana-prayoga and deals with the fruit of meditation on the Devi, as Icchā-sakti presiding over the Kāma-rāja-kūṭa, in virtue of which the votary acquires the power of fascinating women. *Queen of Hara*—i.e., the Devi of the form of Sac-cid-Ānanda, being the spouse of Hara, the Paramātman, who absorbs the entire universe unto Himself. This is also construed as the *Tri-kona*, which is the resort of the *Bindu* in the form of Hara. *Thy Manmatha-kalā*—the Kāma-kalā indicating Thee, i.e., (1) ‘Klīṁ’, which, according to the Deva-nāgari script, is made up of one *Bindu* at the top, two *Bindu*-like curves on either side of the ‘K’ thereunder and what is thereunder, viz., the ‘L’. (2) Bereft of the ‘K’ and ‘L’, this *Bija* becomes the Gupta-mahā-sarasvata-bija, viz., ‘Īṁ’ which is made up of three *Bindu-s*, one above and two thereunder, the former indicating the Sun and the latter Fire and the Moon thereunder. (3) Which is of the form of ‘E’ i.e., the Yoni, and (4) which is power in the form of the three Guṇa-s, i.e., the Universe which is the product of the union of Siva and the Sakti. *Taking*—i.e., conceiving by the strength of meditation. *One half of Hara*—there is also another reading, ‘Hakārārdham’, meaning ‘one half of Ha-kāra,’ which is the same as Hara. ‘Hakarārdha’ is capable of being construed in the following

ways : (1) The upper half of 'Ha' being neglected, the lower half, which resembles 'E', is construed as the Yoni. (2) 'Ha' is S'iva and one half of S'iva will be S'ivā, made up of S', I, V and Ā ; eliding the consonants S' and V, the other half 'I' and 'Ā', when combined, yields 'E', which is the Yoni. (3) 'Ha' stands for 'Ravi' and when half of it, viz., the consonants 'R' and 'V' are elided, the resultant 'A' and 'I', when combined, yield 'E', the Yoni. According to Sri-krama, the three *Bindu-s* are: the first or Fire, indicating Rajas and presided over by Brahman, is the face; the second and third *Bindu-s*, which are the Sun and the Moon, indicating Sattva and Tamas, presided over by Hari and Rudra, are the breasts. Below that, a subtle Cit-kalā, which is one half of 'Ha' with the upper half neglected, and transcends all the three Guṇa-s, is the Yoni, i.e., the triangle connecting the three *Bindu-s*, indicating the three Guṇa-s, the characteristics of Brahman, Hari and Rudra. (4) 'Ha' is the 'Hamsah' and the one half of it, viz., the consonants 'H' and 'S' being elided, the other half, 'Aṁ' and 'Ah', yield three *Bindu-s*, which should be meditated upon as the Manmatha-kalā, viz., 'E', the Yoni. (5) *Harārdham*—one half of Hara, i.e., the Sakti, which means the Yoni. Besides these there is also an esoteric significance, which should be received out of the mouth of the Guru. While the first half of the stanza extols the influence of the Devi on the votary with reference to women in general, the second half deals with the extraordinary influence which, through her

grace, her votary has over the three worlds personified as the woman *par excellence*, and in virtue of which he becomes the lord of the three worlds, within the three Sakti-s in harmony with his wishes. According to the Rudra-yāmala, the Tri-loki is said to assume the form of the Kāma-rāja-kalā with the Sun and the Moon as her breasts. *To swirl* — by the extraordinary powers he commands as the true devotee of the Devi in the form of Icchā-sakti. Some hold the view that this verse speaks of Pañca-ma-yāga, esoterically, the union of the Kuṇḍalini with Parama-siva and of Maithuna on the material plane.



किरन्तीमङ्गेभ्यः किरणनिकुरुम्बामृतरसं

हृदि त्वामाधते हिमकरशिलामूर्तिमिव यः ।

स सप्ताणां दर्पे शमयति शकुन्ताधिप इव

¹ ज्वरप्लुष्टान्वृष्टया सुखयति सुधाऽसारसिरया² ॥२०॥

¹ ज्वरप्लुष्टम्.

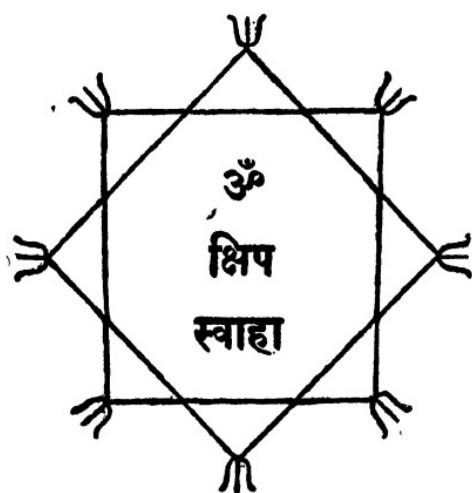
² सुधाऽसारसिरया.

20. Kirantim angebhyaḥ kirāṇa-nikurumbāmṛta-rasam
 hṛdi tvām ādhatte hima-kara-silā-mūrtim iva
 yaḥ ;

Sa sarpānām darpam s'amayati sakuntādhipa iva
 jvara-plusṭān drṣṭyā sukhayati sudhā—"sāra-sirayā.

He who contemplates Thee in his heart, who diffusest nectar in the form of beams from (Thy) limbs, as an image carved out of a moon-stone, quells the pride of serpents, like the king of birds, and cures those afflicted with fever, with a look resembling the nectar-showering Nāḍī.

Thee—who hast assumed the form of Amṛtesvari.



Quells the pride of serpents—at the very sight of the votary serpents are said to seek safe places of retreat, as, in virtue of the power acquired by him from meditation on the Devī, he appears to their eyes as Garutmat, the

king of birds and the traditional vanquisher of serpents. The votary is thus indirectly an antidote to

snake-bite. By 'fever' is meant any chronic disease, such as malaria, which afflicts mankind in general. Diseases are cured by the ordinary medical practitioner with the administration of drugs. But the votary of the Devi, through her grace, is endowed with the miraculous power of healing the afflicted by the mere casting of a look. *Resembling the nectar-showering Nādī*—the Nādī referred to is the Amṛta-nādī recognized by the Yogin-s, which, in filling the entire system of Nādī-s with nectar, fills the accomplished Yogen with the ecstasy of Bliss. This stanza refers to the special powers acquired by the Yogen, from worship of the Devi, wherewith even death could be conquered.

तदिलेखातन्वीं तपनशशिवैश्वानरमर्या

निषण्णां षण्णामप्युपरि कमलानां तव कलाम् ।

महापद्माटव्यां मृदितमलमायेन¹ मनसा

महान्तः पश्यन्तो दधति परमाङ्गादलहरीम् ॥ २१ ॥

21. Tadil-lekhā-tanviṁ tapana-s'asī-vaisvānara-ma-
yim
niṣaṇṇām ṣaṇṇām apy upari kamalānām tava
kalām ;
Mahā-padmāṭavyām mṛdita-mala-māyena manasā
mahāntah pasyanto dadhati paramāhlāda-la-
harim.

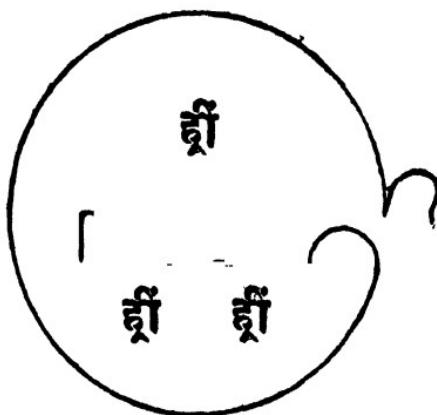
Great men, who, with their minds bereft of impurity and illusion, look on Thy Kalā,

¹ मृदुतमममायेन.

slender as a streak of lightning, of the essence of the Sun, the Moon and Fire, and abiding in the great forest of lotuses, standing far above even the six lotuses, derive a flood of infinite Bliss.

Bereft of impurity and illusion—with impurities such as carnal desire, volition, assumption, etc., which are the result of illusion, completely attenuated. *Thy Kalā*—the Kalā known as Parā of the Devī in the form of Candra-kalā. This form is assumed by the Devī in the Bairdava-sthāna of the *Sahasrāra*, when she is conjoined with S'iva. *Streak of lightning*—in the Ājñā-cakra and thereafter. *Essence of the Sun, etc.*—as without the Devī, the Sun, etc., cannot exist. It may also be noted that the Sun, the Moon and Fire derive their luminosity, etc., only through the Devī's grace. *Great forest of lotuses*—the thousand-petalled lotus in the *Dvā-dasānta* is meant by this. In the case of the reading '*Mrdu-tamam*', the meaning would be 'without effort'. The meditation on the Kāma-kalā in the form of the Tri-pura-sundari, the mother of Brahman, Viṣṇu and Rudra, referred to in stanza 19, is said to be the Bāhya, or outer meditation. Stanza 21 is said to formulate the Ābhyantra, or inner meditation on the pure Cit-svarūpa of the Devī, attainable only by the great. This form is very subtle, while the forms referred to previously are intended for votaries of lower capacities.

Meditation on the Devi along with the Mantra should be confined to the following eighteen seats of the Liṅga-sarira : the *Kula-padma*, i.e., the Sahasrāra opening upwards from its place a little below the Mūlādhāra, the *Viṣu*, one of the two lotuses of eight and six petals respectively between the Kula-padma and the Mūlādhāra, the *Mūlādhāra*, the *Maṇi-pūra*, the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*, the *An-āhata*, the *Viśuddhi*, the *Lambikāgra*, the Ājñā, the *Indu*, the *Ardha-candra*, the *Rodhini*, the *Nāda*, the *Nādānta*, the *Sakti*, the *Vyāpikā*, the *Sa-manā* and the *Un-manā*. The fifteen syllables of the Pañca-dasāksari should be conceived as inherent in the first fifteen of these seats from below, one in each, and also every prior one of the fifteen syllables should be conceived as being dissolved in the immediately succeeding one, in order, the last of the fifteen being dissolved in the fire of the form of Yoni in the *Vyāpikā*, the Yoni conceived as in Īśvara of the form of the three *Bindu-s*, Sūrya, Agni and Soma, and dissolved, the Sūrya in the Agni, the Agni in the Soma, in the *Sa-manā*, and the Soma in the *Sa-parārdha-kalā* of the *Un-manā*. When all are dissolved, the Yogin, conceiving of the conjoint Śiva and the Sakti



as his own Self, attains one-ness with the S'adā-s'ivatattva and becomes a Jivan-mukta.

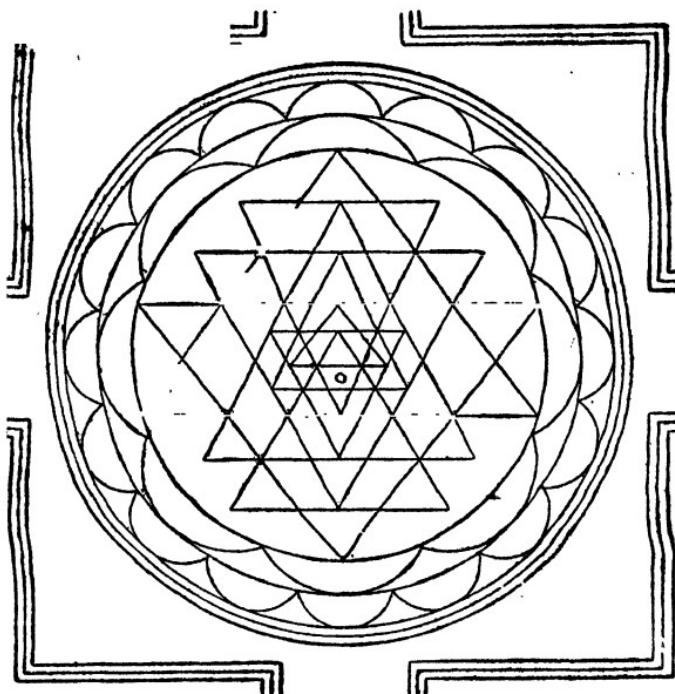
भवानि त्वं दासे मयि वितर हृषि सकरुणा-
 मिति स्तोतुं बाञ्छन्कथयति भवानि त्वमिति यः ।
 तदैव त्वं तस्मै दिशसि निजसायुज्यपदवीं
 मुकुन्दब्रह्मेन्द्रस्फुटमकुटनीराजितपदाम् ॥ २२ ॥

22. Bhavāni tvam dāse mayi vitara dr̥ṣṭīm sa-karuṇām
 iti stotum vāñchhn kathayati bhavāni tvam iti
 yaḥ ;
 Tadaiva tvam tasmai dis'asi nija-sā-yujya-padavīm
 mukunda-brahmendra-sphuṭa-makuṭa-nirājita-
 padām.

When one, desirous of earnestly beseeching Thee with the words, “O Bhavāni ! mayest Thou cast Thy merciful glance on me, Thy slave”, pronounces the words, “Bhavāni tvam”, (may I be Thou), that very moment, Thou bestowest on him the status identically Thine own, rendered lustrous by the brilliant crowns worn by Mukunda, Brahman and Indra.

This stanza extols, by implication, the worship of the Devī, with the conception, by the worshipper, of his identity with her, in preference to the other forms of

worship, such as by the performance of Japa, Homa, etc., as it is held, that the mere utterance of words, conveying the idea of the Mahā-vākyas, such as 'Tat tvam asi' etc., either intentionally or by accident, carries with it the full fruits attainable by the realization of their contents. The author of this work, after dealing with the Antar-yāga and Bahir-yāga methods of approach in the previous stanzas, deals with the potency of Bhakti.



or devotion in this stanza. Bhakti is held by a school of thought as leading to liberation in the form of Sā-lokya, reaching the abode of the Supreme Being, Sāmipyā, proximity to the Supreme Being.

Sā-rūpya, becoming of the form of the Supreme Being, and Sā-yujya, At-one-ment with the Supreme Being. The liberation referred to here is Sā-yujya. *Rendered lustrous*—the implication is that Mukunda, Brahman and Indra hold the status referred to above in such high-esteem, and so venerate it, as to perform Nīrājana (the waving of lights), as it were, before it, with their dazzling bright crowns serving the purposes of lights in the ceremony.

त्वया हृत्वा वामं वपुरपरितुसेन^१ मनसा
शरीरार्द्धं शंभोरपरमपि शङ्के हृतमभूत् ।

^२यदेतत्त्वद्रूपं सकलमरुणाभं त्रिनयनं
कुचाभ्यामानम्रं कुटिलशशिचूडालमकुटम् ॥ २३ ॥

23. *Tvayā hṛtvā vāmam vapur a-paritṛptena manasā s'arīrārdham s'ambhor aparam api s'aṅke hṛtam abhūt ; Yad etat tvad-rūpam sakalam aruṇābhām tri-nayanam kucābhyaṁ ānamram kuṭila-s'as'i-cūḍala-makuṭam.*

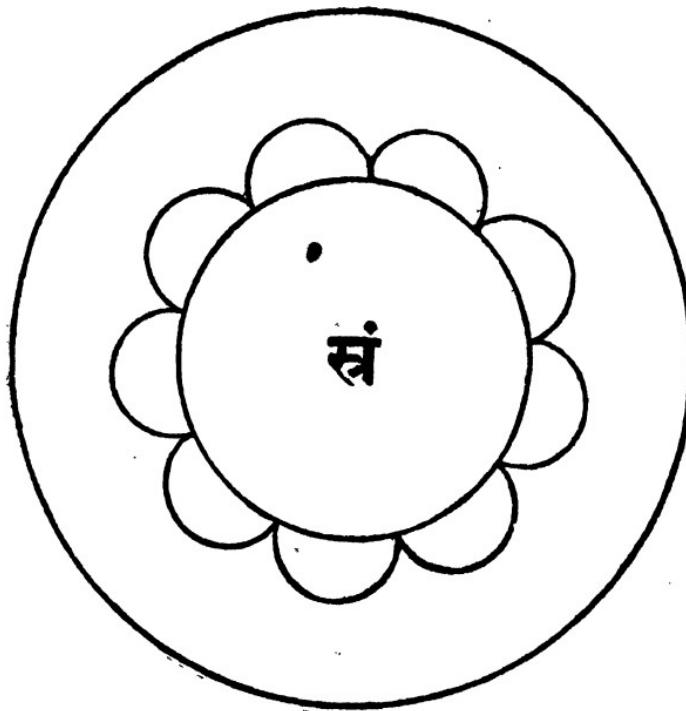
I fancy that the other (half) as well, of Saṃbhu's frame, has been absorbed by Thee,

¹ ○तुष्टेन.

² तथा हि त्वद्रूपं.

with Thy mind, not satisfied with having absorbed the left one; for, this, Thy form, is entirely of a red colour, has three eyes, is slightly bent with (the weight of) the breasts, and wears over its crown the Crescent-moon.

The theme of this stanza, as of several others, is the complete union of S'iva with the S'akti. But the author



accomplishes this purpose adroitly enough, by making use of the hermaphrodite form of Ardha-nāris'vara, in

which Siva is worshipped, wherein he occupies the right half, and Umā, his spouse, the left half. The distinct characteristics of S'iva are a pale-white colour, a crown with the crescent on and the three eyes. The Sakti is represented to have such a mastery over Siva that, in the first instance, she gradually encroaches on his form and annexes one half of it, *viz.*, the left, wherein her characteristics, *viz.*, the colour of the rising Sun and her left breast replace S'iva's, while the third eye and the crown with the crescent on are shared in common. Not satisfied with this achievement of hers, she further encroaches on the right half of S'ambhu's form as well, and, having absorbed his entire form by eclipsing his colour and developing another breast, assumes the female-form, so well depicted in this stanza, thus showing beyond doubt that she has become more than one half of her Lord. This stanza may also be taken to support, by 'implication, the well-known doctrine of the Uttara-kaula-s, for whom there is no S'iva-tattva apart from the S'akti-tattva, as the former stands absorbed in the latter.

जगत्सूते धाता हरिरवति रुद्रः क्षपयते

तिरस्कुर्वन्नेतस्वमपि वपुरीशस्तिरयति¹ ।

सदापूर्वः सर्वं तदिदमनुगृह्णाति च शिव-

स्तवाज्ञामालम्ब्य क्षणचलितयोभ्रूलितिक्योः ॥ २४ ॥

24. Jagat sūte dhātā harir avati rudraḥ kṣapayate
tiras-kurvann etat svam api vapur is'as
tirayati ;

¹ ऋशः स्थगयति.

The Dhāṭr creates the world ; Hari sustains it ; Rudra destroys it ; making all this disappear, Īśa causes his own form to disappear as well ; while Sadā-siva, in pursuance of the mandate from Thy slightly-knit, creeper-like eyebrows, blesses all this.

The evolution and the involution of the Macrocosm preparatory to its creation once again, are indicated in this stanza. The world is in a state of evolution, through Brahman discharging his function of creating it and Viṣṇu discharging his function of sustaining it. Then commences the involution with the destruction of the world by Rudra, whereupon Īśvara causes the destroyed universe to disappear along with Brahman, Viṣṇu and Rudra, and himself disappears. During the process of involution, the lower Tattva-s merge into the higher Tattva, Īśvara, who represents the lower Tattva-s in their collective form and ceases to have an independent existence, after the process of involution is complete. There, then, remains Sadā-s'iva alone, who is the all-witness, and absorbs all the Tattva-s including Īśvara in the Bija-form within himself, and in his passive attitude implies his approval of the actions of the lower powers, who carry out the work of involution,

in obedience to the pre-ordained laws of evolution and involution, himself standing changeless and eternal, preparatory to the creation of the universe once again.



at the instance of the Devī, who conveys her mandate through the knitting of her eyebrows, as represented in this stanza. The implication is that the Devī is All-supreme and the five powers, through whom she carries out her mandates, are but her agents.

त्रयाणां देवानां त्रिगुणजनितानां तव¹ शिवे
भवेत्पूजा पूजा तव चरणयोर्या विरचिता ।

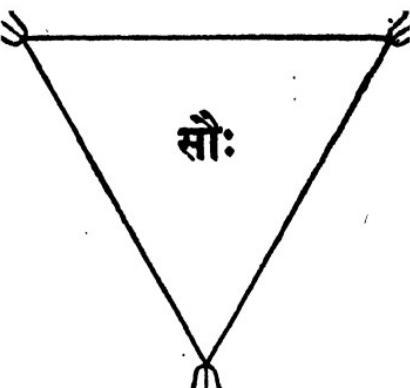
¹ •जनितानामपि.

तथा हि त्वयादोदृहनमणिपीठस्य निकटे
स्थिता ह्येते शश्वन्मुकुलितकरोत्तंसमकुटाः ॥ २५ ॥

25. *Trayāñām devāñām tri-guṇa-janitāñām tava s'ive
bhavet pūjā pūjā tava caraṇayor yā viracitā ;
Tathā hi tvat-pādodvahana-maṇi-pīṭhasya nikāte
sthitā hy ete s'as'van mukulita-karottamā-
makuṭāḥ.*

O Spouse of Siva ! the homage rendered to Thy feet becomes by itself the homage rendered to the three gods born of Thy three Guṇa-s. It is, therefore, meet that these (gods) ever stand by the jewelled seat on which Thy feet rest, with their folded hands adorning their crowns.

This stanza implies that those who worship the Devi stand in no need of separately worshiping Brahma, Viṣṇu and Rudra, who are but her agents, standing by her foot-stool, ever at her beck and call and in the act of adoring her.



सौः

विरिञ्चिः पञ्चतं ब्रजति हरिरामोति विरतिं

विनाशं कीनाशो भजति धनदो याति निधनम् ।

^१वितन्द्री माहेन्द्री विततिरपि संमीलति दृशां^२

महासंहारे इस्मिन्विहरति सति त्वत्पतिरसौ ॥ २६ ॥

26. Viriñciḥ pacīcatvam vrajati harir āpnoti viratim
vināśam kīnāśo bhajati dhana-do yāti nidha-
nam ;
Vi-tandri māhendri vitatir api saṁmīlati dṛśām
mahā-saṁhāre 'smin viharati sati tvat-patir
asau.

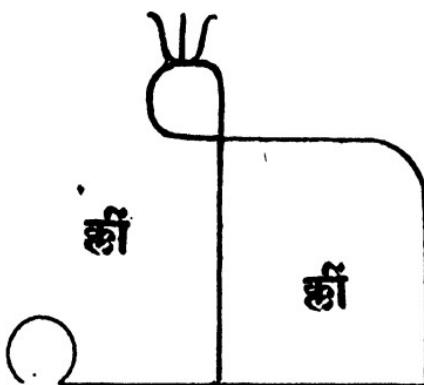
O Queen of chastity ! Viriñci goes back to the five elements ; Hari ceases to exist ; Kīnāśa meets with destruction ; Kubera perishes ; the array of the ever-wakeful eyes of Mahendra is also closed (for ever) ; in this great deluge, this Lord of Thine (alone) has His diversion.

This stanza extols the chastity of the Devī, in virtue of which her husband is not merely spared the general holocaust of gods, but strangely enough diverts

¹ वितन्द्रा.

² संमीलितदृशा.

himself amidst such weird environment. Viriñci, Hari, Kīnāś'a (*i.e.*, Yama, the god of death), Indra and other gods, who are Amara-s according to tradition, meet with their death, during the Mahā-pralaya, but the Devi's Lord alone survives unconcerned.



जपो जल्पः शिल्पं सकलमपि मुद्राविरचना^१

गतिः प्रादक्षिण्यक्रमणमशनाद्याहुतिविधिः ।

प्रणामः संवेशः सुखमखिलमात्मार्पणदशा^२

सपर्यापर्यायस्तव भवतु यन्मे विलसितम् ॥ २७ ॥

27. Japo jalpaḥ s'ilpam sakalam api mudrā-viracanā
gatiḥ prā-dakṣiṇya-kramaṇam as'anādy āhuti-
vidhiḥ ;
Pranāmaḥ samves'aḥ sukham akhilam ātmārpaṇa-
dasā
saparyā-paryāyas tava bhavatu yan me vilasitam.

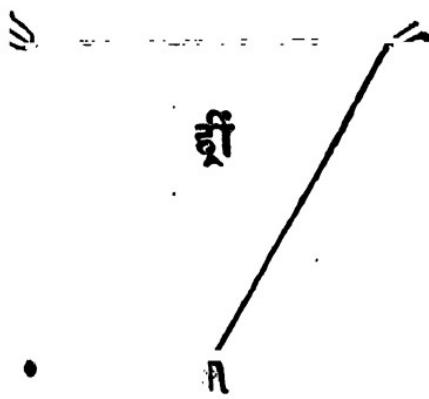
Whatever action it is of mine, may be taken (as intended) for Thy worship : (my)

^१ विरचनं.

^२ दशा.

prattle, as muttering (Thy) prayer ; the manifold forms of my manual work, as the Mudrā-*s* (gestures) employed in (Thy) worship ; (my) loitering, as going round (Thee) clockwise ; my taking nourishment, as offering oblations (to Thee) ; (my) lying down, as prostrating (before Thee) ; and (my) attending to all other comforts, as dedicating my entire self (to Thee).

After descanting on the greatness of the Devī and the



miraculous powers acquired by her votaries, as a result of meditating on her form with the appropriate Cakra-*s*, the author, in this stanza, deals with the manner in which a typical Jivan-

mukta would worship the Devī, as prescribed in the Bhāvanopaniṣad. The worship of the Devī is of a two-fold character, viz., exoteric (the lower form) and esoteric (the higher form). The former contains all the elements of prayer, gesture, circumambulation, oblation and prostration, as practised by the ordinary worshipper. The latter, which does not attach any importance to ceremonial forms, is referred to here

as practised by the ever-hallowed Jivan-mukta-s. The author so thoroughly identifies himself with this method, that he uses the words '*of mine*' significantly enough. *Prattle*—being made up of the Māṭrkā-s, which are divine, turns out to be prayer of some form, either mental or muttered or recited aloud. *Mudrā-s*—such as are used at the invocation of a deity and other connected rituals, which take the form of manual gestures. *Nourishment*—various kinds of solid and liquid food. This is considered as offering oblations to the Devī in the form of the Jāṭharāgni, vital energy in the belly. *Lying down*—includes sleep, turning one's limbs while in bed, etc. Lakṣmi-dhara is of opinion that the worship of the Devī as the Sādākhyā-tattva in the *Sahasrāra*, and not the external kind, wherein the Devī is mounted on a pedestal, etc., is meant by this stanza. Though Samayin-s have nothing to do with external forms, still there is a class of Samayin-s who resort to the worship of the Devī in the middle of the solar disc, with Pāśa, Aṅkus'a, etc. in her arms, based on the authority of the Candra-jñāna-vidyā. This stanza contains the essence of the practice of Jñāna-yoga, wherein all action is dedicated to the Paramātman here represented by the Tri-pura-sundari. In this sense every natural act and function without exception should be construed as an act of worship of the Devī.

सुधामप्यास्वादं प्रतिभयजरामृत्युहरिणी¹

विपद्धन्ते विश्वे विधिशतमखादा दिविषदः ।

¹ ○हरणी.

करालं यत्क्षेलं कबलितवतः कालकलना
न शंभोस्तन्मूलं तव जननि ताटङ्गमहिमा ॥ २८ ॥

28. Sudhām apy āsvādya pratibhaya-jarā-mṛtyu-hari-
ṇīm
vipadyante vis've vidhi-s'ata-makhādyā divi-
ṣadah;

Karālam yat kṣvelam kabalitavataḥ kāla-kalanā
na s'ambhos tan-mūlam tava janani tāṭaṅka-
mahimā.

O Mother ! all the denizens of the celestial regions, such as Vidhi, S'ata-makha and others, perish even after drinking nectar, which is reputed to confer immunity from terrible old age and death. If the period of life of S'ambhu, who has swallowed virulent poison, is beyond computation, it is all due to the peculiar virtue of Thy Tāṭaṅka-s (ear-ornaments).

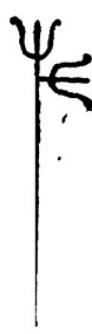
Having given some indication of the fruits attainable by a votary through Bhakti, devotion to the Devi, the author sets about, in this stanza, describing the marvellous powers exercised by the Devi's Tāṭaṅka-s, through which alone eternal prosperity is vouchsafed to her devotees. *Immunity from terrible old age and death*—the apparent incongruity involved in conceiving of Brahma, Indra and other gods as perishing, in spite of their having drunk nectar, will vanish, if we take into account the fact that even the Deva-s meet with their

dissolution at the time of the great deluge. *Peculiar virtue of Thy Tāṭāṅka-s*—the word ‘Tāṭāṅka’ is understood by some as the Māṅgalya-sūtra, which it is the privilege of all Sumanāgali-s, i.e., women with their husbands alive, to wear around their necks. But the correct view is that the Tāṭāṅka-s are ear-ornaments which are the outward symbols of Sumanāgalī-s, who are enjoined not to forsake their Tāṭāṅka-s by any means, as their doing so would amount to their assuming the outward symbol of widowhood. In this view, the Devī’s Tāṭāṅka-s would lose their hold on her ears, only when Sambhu could be overtaken by catastrophe, a contingency which is impossible, as the Devil’s Tāṭāṅka-s, whereon the very origin, duration and end of Kāla, i.e., Time, depends. It is on this account that even the most virulent poison, which Sambhu drank, had apparently no effect on him. So wonderful is the influence of the Devī on the longevity of her husband’s life!

किरीटं वैरिष्टं¹ परिहर पुरः कैटभमिदः

कठोरे कोटीरे स्वलसि जहि जम्भारिमकुटम्

¹ वैरिष्टं.



प्रणग्रेष्वेतेषु प्रसभमूपयातस्य भवनं

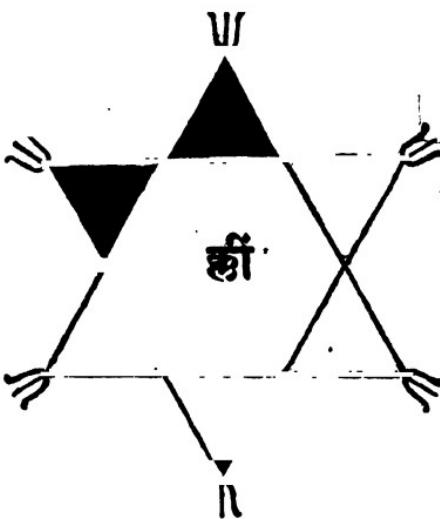
भवस्याभ्युत्थाने तव परिजनोक्तिर्विजयते ॥ २९ ॥

29. Kiriṭam vairīñcam parihara puraḥ kaiṭabha-bhidāḥ
kaṭhore kotire skhalasi jahi jambhāri-makuṭam ;
Prāṇamreṣv etesu prasabham upayātasya bhava-
nam
bhavasyābhyutthāne tava parijanoktir vijayate.

Glory to the words (of caution) of Thy servants : "Pray avoid the crown of Virifici (lying) afore Thee!" "You will topple over the hard crest of the slayer of Kaitabha!" "Please keep off from the head-gear of the foe of Jambha!"—while all these three lay prostrate before Thee,—when, all of a sudden, Thou startedst to receive Bhava, who had come to Thy abode!

Here is a touchingly graphic description of the reception accorded to her Lord by the Devī, while holding her court, surrounded by her maids-in-waiting and with the prostrate forms of Brahma, Hari and Indra supplicating afore her, the maids administering here a timely warning, lest she should stumble on the crowns of the suppliant gods, in the warmth of her reception. *Keep off from the head-gear of the foe of Jambha*—the Samskrit verbal form ‘Jahi’ is here used in the sense of

'Jahihi', (from the root 'Hā', 'to abandon') and should not be construed as the Imperative second person singular of 'Han', 'to kill', which would land us in an absurdity. To avoid this the reading 'Jahihīndrasya makutam' may as well be suggested, but this would detract from the grandeur of the original.



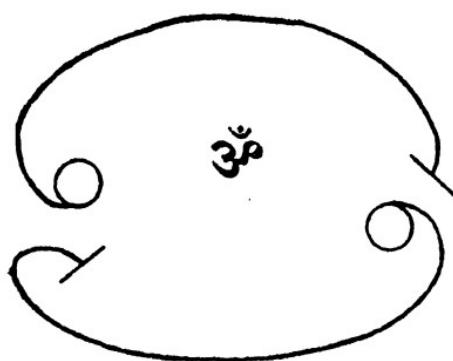
स्वदेहोऽहूताभिर्घृणभिरणिमाऽस्याभिरभितो
निषेव्ये नित्ये त्वामहमिति सदा भावयति यः ।
किमाश्वर्यं तस्य त्रिनयनसमृद्धिं तृणयतो
महासंवर्ताभिर्विरचयति नीराजनविधिम् ॥ ३० ॥

30. Sva-dehodbhūtābhīr ghṛṇibhir animā-”dyābhīr
abhitō
niṣevye nitye tvām aham iti sadā bhāvayati
yah;
K i m a s c a r y a m tasya tri-nayana-samṛddhim
trṇayato
mahā-samvartāgnir viracayati nīrājana-vidhim.

(O Goddess) who art eternal and art served all around by the rays, Aṇimā and others emanating from Thine own frame! What is there to wonder at, if the Fire of the great Deluge should perform the ritual of waving lights before whosoever always conceives Thee as 'I am (Thou)', treating the wealth of Tri-nayana as mere straw ?

Eternal—that has neither beginning, nor end. Rays emanating from Thine own frame,

i.e., the Sri-cakra of nine parts, in the form of Āvaraṇa-devatā-s as detailed below: The three quadrangles of the Bhūgrha, where-in abide the eight



Siddhi-s—Aṇimā, Laghimā, Mahimā, Vasītvā, Īśatvā, Prākāmyā, Prāpti and Sarva-kāma-pradāyinī, in the first quadrangle; the eight Māṭrā-s—Brāhma, Māhesvari, Kaumāri, Vaiṣṇavi, Vārāhi, Māhendri, Cāmuṇḍā and Mahā-lakṣmi, in the second quadrangle; the ten Mudrā-s—Sarva-saṃksobhiṇī, Sarva-vidrāviṇī, Sarvākarṣiṇī, Sarva-vaśam-kari, Sarvonmādini, Sarva-mahānikusā, Sarva-khe-carī, Sarva-bijā, Sarva-yoni

and Sarva-tri-khaṇḍā, in the third quadrangle ; the sixteen Devatā-s—Kāmākārṣinī, Buddhy-ākarṣinī, Aham-kārākarṣinī, S'abdākarṣinī, Sparsākarṣinī, Rūpākarṣinī, Rasākarṣinī, Gandhākarṣinī, Cittākarṣinī, Dhairyākarṣinī, Smṛty-ākarṣinī, Nāmākarṣinī, Bijākarṣinī, Ātmākarṣinī, Amṛtākarṣinī and Sarīrākarṣinī, in the sixteen-petalled lotus ; the eight Devatā-s—Anaṅga-kusumā, Anaṅga-mekhalā, Anaṅga-madanā, Anaṅga-madanātura, Anaṅga-rekhā, Anaṅga-vegini, Anaṅgāñkusā and Anaṅga-mālinī, in the eight-petalled lotus : the fourteen Devatā-s—Sarva-saṃkṣobhiṇī, Sarva-vidrāvīṇī, Sarvākarṣinī, Sarvāhlādinī, Sarva-saṃmohanī, Sarva-stambhīṇī, Sarva-jīmbhīṇī, Sarva-vaśam-kari, Sarva-rañjanī, Sarvon-mādinī, Sarvārtha-sādhanī, Sarva-sampatti-pūraṇī, Sarva-mantra-mayī and Sarva-dvandva-kṣayam-kari, in the *Catur-dasāra* ; the ten Devatā-s—Sarva-siddhi-prada, Sarva-saṃpat-pradā, Sarva-priyam-kari, Sarva-maṅgala-kariṇī, Sarva-kāma-pradā, Sarva-saubhāgya-dāyinī, Sarva-mṛtyu-praśamanī, Sarva-vighna-nivāriṇī, Sarvāṅga-sundari and Sarva-duḥkha-vimocanī, in the *Bahir-dasāra* ; the ten Devatā-s—Sarva-jñāṇā, Sarva-sakti, Sarvaiśvarya-pradā, Sarva-jñāna-mayī, Sarva-vyādhī-vināśani, Sarvādhāra-sva-rūpā, Sarva-pāpa-harā, Sarvānanda-mayī, Sarva-rakṣā-sva-rūpiṇī and Sarvepsita-phāla-pradā, in the *Antar-dasāra* ; the eight Devatā-s—Vaśinī, Kāmesī, Modinī, Vimalā, Aruṇā, Jayinī, Sarvesī and Kaulinī, in the *Aṣṭa-konā* ; the three Devatā-s—Kāmeśvari, Vajresī and Bhaga-mālā, in the *Tri-konā* ; and the Tri-pura-sundari in the middle. ‘Frame’ is also taken by some to indicate the feet, the

Mayūkha-s sent out by which have been dealt with in stanza 14. This stanza represents the Yогin, who has attained one-ness with the Devī, as looking upon the untold wealth of Sadā-s'iva as a mere trifle, there being nothing else worthy of acquisition.

चतुःषष्ठ्या तन्त्रैः सकलमतिसंधाय^१ भुवनं
 स्थितस्तत्त्विद्विप्रसवपरतन्त्रैः^२ पशुपतिः ।
 पुनस्त्वनिर्बन्धादखिलपुरुषार्थेकघटना-
 स्वतन्त्रं ते तन्त्रं क्षितितलमवातीतरदिदम् ॥ ३१ ॥

31. Catuh-ṣaṣṭyā tantraih sakalam atisamdhāya bhuvanam
 sthitas tat-tat-siddhi-prasava-para-tantraih pas'u-
 patiḥ ;
 Punas tvan-nirbandhād akhila-puruṣārthaika-gha-
 tanā-
 sva-tantram te tantram kṣiti-talam avātitarad
 idam.

Pas'u-pati, having deluded all the worlds with the sixty-four Tantra-s, which have as their sole purpose the conferring of the several Siddhi-s attributed to each, has once again brought down to this world, on account of Thy

¹ अभिसंधाय.

² ○प्रसभपरतन्त्रैः ; ○प्रसवपरतन्त्रैः .

persuasion, Thy Tantra, which, of its own accord, would bring about the several ends and aims of human existence.

Having deluded—into accepting the Siddhi-s, which stand far apart from the scripturally ordained path, and thus deceived them, they being incapable of distinguishing the spurious from the genuine. In this connection it may be observed that the so-called delusion, referred to above, is not the work of Pasu-pati, but is of the people's own making. According to Pasu-pati's design the Candra-kalā-vidyā comprised in the eight works, Candra-kalā, Jyotiṣ-matī, Kalā-nidhi, Kulārnava, Kules-varī, Bhuvanesvarī, Bārhas-patya and Durvāsa-mata, is meant for the exposition of the *Sṛī-vidyā* to be followed by the twice-born by adopting the Savya (right) path, constituting the Samayācāra, and by other classes by adopting the Apa-savya (left) path, constituting the Vāmācāra, otherwise known as Kulācāra. As the Vidyā comprehends both the paths referred to above, it is also known as the Misra or mixed path. Further, according to Pasu-pati's design, there are the sixty-four Tantra-s, which are intended exclusively for the Kaula-s. As such, it will be seen that no sort of differentiation between the various classes is aimed at in his design.¹ On the other hand, the difference is inherent in the classes

¹ The Samayin-s also have works exclusively relating to their Ācāra, known as the S'ubhāgama-pañcaka or the five Samhitā-s attributed to the sages Vasiṣṭha, Sanaka, Śuka, Sanandana and Sanat-kumāra.

themselves, due to difference of birth, which means breeding, mental equipment attained, and other consequential features. Pasu-pati, in his supreme mercy, has ordained the two paths, the one more advanced and the other less, to suit the varying capacities of all classes. The sixty-four Tantra-s, if at all they prove defective, make no difference between the classes, as even wise men are as much subject to be drawn away by the worldly purposes attributed to the Tantra-s, to the exclusion of the attainment of the scriptural goal. *All the worlds*—Lakṣmi-dhara and Kāmesvara-sūri take these words to indicate the low-born and the hybrid class, known as Anu-loman and Prati-loman, with an admixture of aboriginal blood running in their veins, who are considered by them to be beyond the pale of the scriptural path, as, according to them, this path could be adopted only by the twice-born classes, because of their supposed high birth. Kaivalyāśrama adopts the reading '*Abhisamdhāya*', which means 'having attracted', along with '*Prasabha-para-tantraih*', which means 'categorically asserting', and would construe the passage in some such way as follows: Pasu-pati, having attracted the people of the world to achieve one or other of the four aims of human existence, through the sixty-four Tantra-s, categorically asserting the several Siddhi-s attributed to each, has, at the persuasion of the Devi, brought down into this world a single Tantra, which would, by itself, enable them to achieve their several ends, thus incorporating the purposes served by the sixty-four Tantra-s.

With the sixty-four Tantra-s—the sixty-four Tantra-s are : (1) *Mahā-māyā-sambara*—having as its aim the deluding of the senses and the intellect. (2) *Yogini-jāla-sambara*—legerdemain, involving the agency of Yogini-s, accomplished by resorting to the crematory and other ways of a repulsive nature and adopting questionable practices. (3) *Tattva-sambara*—by causing the elements to appear as though mutually transforming themselves. (4) *Siddha-bhairava*, (5) *Vaṭuka-bhairava*, (6) *Kaṇkāla-bhairava*, (7) *Kāla-bhairava*, (8) *Kālāgni-bhairava*, (9) *Yoginī-bhairava*, (10) *Mahā-bhairava*, (11) *Sakti-bhairava*—the eight Tantra-s having as their presiding deities the eight-fold aspects of Bhairava, which, although apparently serving some useful purpose to man, such as the finding of a treasure-trove, etc., are considered objectionable, as they partake of Kāpālika doctrines. (12) *Brāhma*, (13) *Māhesvarī*, (14) *Kaumāri*, (5) *Vaiṣṇavī*, (16) *Vārāhi*, (17) *Māhendri*, (18) *Cāmuṇḍā*, (19) *Siva-dūti*—the eight Tantra-s constituting the *Bahu-rūpāṣṭaka*, wherein importance is attached to the eight Sakti-s. Even these are reprehensible, as they stray far away from the Vedic path, although they involve some knowledge of the Sri-vidyā incidentally, (20) *Brahma-yāmala*, (21) *Viṣṇu-yāmala*, (22) *Rudra-yāmala*, (23) *Lakṣmi-yāmala*, (24) *Umā-yāmala*, (25) *Skanda-yāmala*, (26) *Ganesa-yāmala*, (27) *Jayadratha-yāmala*—the eight arts relating to Yamalā, otherwise known as Kāma-siddhā, aiming at the gratification of several desires, which, not having the sanction of the Veda-s, are

considered objectionable, so much so that even the sixty-four Tantra-s are sometimes spoken of collectively as Yāmala. (28) *Candra-jñāna*—which expounds the sixteen Nityā-s and is however considered objectionable, as smacking of Kāpālika tenents. There is also a Tantra of the same name, which has nothing to do with any of the sixty-four Tantra-s herein mentioned. (29) *Mālinī-vidyā*—wherewith oceans could be crossed. (30) *Mahā-sammo-hana*—which brings on sleep in persons even during their waking state. As this involves the cutting of the tongue of a child to render the acquisition of such power possible, it is reprehensible. (31) *Vāma-juṣṭa*, (32) *Mahā-deva*—productive of awkward habits and tendencies, which may be characterized as Vāmācāra, filthy conduct. (33) *Vātula*, (34) *Vātulottara*, (35) *Kāmika*—incidentally expounding the rules relating to the procedure to be adopted for the several processes connected with the erection of temples, etc., commencing from the withdrawal and ending with the establishment of powers, etc., but involving features not countenanced by the Veda. (36) *Hṛd-bheda-tantra*—which, though aiming at bursting through the six lotuses from Mūlādhāra onwards to the thousand-petalled one, falls within the province of the Kāpālika-tantra, as it has recourse to the adoption of Vāmācāra. (37) *Tantra-bheda*, (38) *Guhya-tantra*—which involve retaliatory processes, both overt and covert, aiming at the destruction of what has been achieved by other Tantra-s and the causation of severe pain to living beings, and as such are reprehensible. (39) *Kalā-vāda*—expounding the secrets relating

to the digits of the Moon, such as are dealt with in Vātsyāyana's sexual science, which, though dealing with a very useful branch of knowledge, involves such objectionable features as the grasping and releasing of Kalā-s, the power of influencing the ten parts, the induction of the Candra-kalā-s and the countenancing of the wicked practice of alluring others' wives, and are on that account reprehensible. Although these have no direct bearing on the Kāpālika-tantra, still they amount, in effect, to such perverse doctrines that those who have recourse to such practices are bound to have more or less a leaning towards such views. (40) *Kalā-sāra*—which expounds the rules relating to the excellence of colour and is, as such, a Vāmācāra. (41) *Kuṇḍikā-mata*—which deals with the attainment of marvellous powers by administering special pills. (42) *Matottara*—which deals with the conquest of quicksilver by special processes laying claim to alchemic and panaceal virtues. (43) *Vīṇākhyā*—which deals with command over a Yakṣinī of that name, having influence over sexual virility. (44) *Trotala*—dealing with magical tankards, collyria and sandals, the first credited with marvellous medicinal properties, the second with magical clairvoyant powers, and the third with mysterious powers of locomotion. (45) *Trotalottara*—credited with the power of bringing the sixty-four-thousand Yakṣinī-s face to face. (46) *Pañcāmrta*—dealing with the immortality inhering in the Piṇḍāṇḍa, microcosm of the five elements, and the bestowal of such immortality on the votary of the Tantra. This is also of the Kāpālika type.

(47) *Rūpa-bheda*, (48) *Bhūtoddāmara*, (49) *Kula-sāra*,
 (50) *Kuloddīsa*, (51) *Kula-cūḍāmaṇi*—all of which are credited with the power of bringing about death and are, as such, not recognized by the Veda. (52) *Sarva-jñānot-tara*, (53) *Mahā-kālī-mata*, (54) *Arunesu*, (55) *Modinīśa*, (56) *Vikunṭhesvara*—the five Tantras, which have to be given up as they deal with the tenets of the Dig-ambara-s. (57) *Pūrvāmnāya*, (58) *Pascimāmnāya*, (59) *Dakṣināmnāya*, (60) *Uttarāmnāya*, (61) *Nir-uttarāmnāya*, (62) *Vimalā*, (63) *Vimalotta* and (64) *Devī-mata*—which have reference to the doctrines of the Kṣapapaka-s and are as such to be discarded.

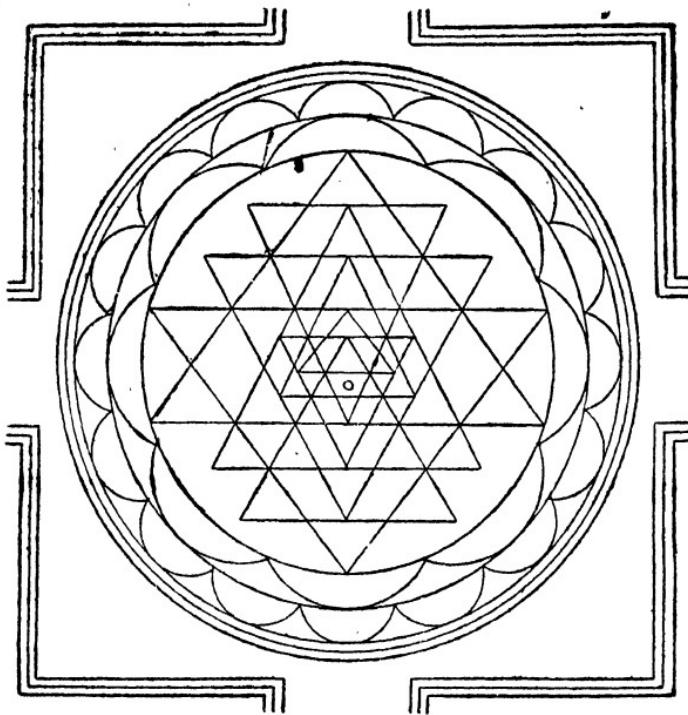
These are the sixty-four Tantra-s enumerated in the Vāmakeśvara-tantra, quoted by Lakṣmī-dhara and explained by him. Bhāskara-rāya, the reputed commentator of the same treatise, however, differs from Lakṣmī-dhara in the enumeration of the Tantra-s and treats (4 to 11) the *Bhairavāṣṭaka* as one Tantra, and (31 and 32) *Vāma-juṣṭa* and *Mahā-deva* as a single Tantra giving the name of *Mahocchuṣman* to it, and includes eight Tantra-s not enumerated by Lakṣmī-dhara, viz., (1) *Mahā-lakṣmī-mata*, (2) *Siddha-yogīsvarī-mata*, (3) *Ku-rūpikā-mata*, (4) *Deva-rūpikā-mata*, (5) *Sarva-vīra-mata*, (6) *Vimalā-mata*, (7) *Jñānārṇava* and (8) *Vīrāvalī* in the list. He also calls into question the view held by Lakṣmī-dhara of considering the sixty-four Tantra-s as reprehensible and as upholding practices which have not the sanction of the Veda-s, and avers that, as the Tantra-s have been recognized by the Vāmakeśvara-tantra and the Kalpa-sūtra-s as Sāstra-s, and as

all Sāstra-s have the sanction of the Upaniṣads, Lakṣmī-dhara's view is either coloured by prejudice or due to an imperfect understanding of the true import and utility of these Tantra-s. It may however be added in Lakṣmī-dhara's defence that he pins his faith on a saying attributed to Īśvara, which he quotes to the effect that both the Miśra- and Kaula-paths are to be discarded. He therefore holds that the Samaya-mārga alone should be followed by the twice-born and that such is also the view of Saṃkara-bhagavat-pāda.

Thy Tantra—taking 'Idam' as the attribute of the word 'Tantram,' Lakṣmī-dhara understands the words to imply, "this, i.e., what immediately follows (in the next stanza), Thy Tantra". Bhāskara-rāya in his Setu-bandha; however, holds a different opinion, viz., that by the words 'Thy Tantra' used in this stanza, the Vāmakeśvara-tantra is meant, incidentally referring to the views held by others that it is the Jñānārṇava and yet others that it is the Tantra-rāja; he refutes them for the reason, among others, that those Tantra-s themselves depend in certain respects upon the Vāmakeśvara-tantra for support. Evidently he takes the word 'Idam' as an attribute of 'Kṣiti-talam,' meaning 'this world'.

Acyutānanda, in his commentary on this stanza, alludes to the prevalent tradition that Śiva is in the habit of narrating Tantra-s to the Devi in Kailāsa, which Gaṇeśa records then and there, and after completion communicates to Maharsi-s on Earth, and this practice continues for all time. Hence none of the Tantra-s could, according to the orthodox view referred to above, be considered

unauthorized because of their later origin, as their validity will hold for all time. The commentator holds that whatever is established by the Purāṇa-s and the Āgama-s should be held to be ever existent by the wise and not called into question from the point of view of the



time of their origin, as they appear and disappear, according as they are revealed or withdrawn, and their importance lies entirely in the Siddhi-s to which they lead and the actual results flowing from them. 'Thy Tantra', which is significantly called 'Sva-tantra', is, in this view, the creation of the Lord and should not be confounded with the sixty-four Tantra-s.

It may be observed here that the authorities relied upon by the Samaya school, to which Lakṣmi-dhara belongs, are alleged by them to be Mokṣa-sāstra-s, or authorities inculcating the attainment of Mokṣa through the practice of the internal form of worship advocated by them. It is not however apparent on what authority this school of worship maintains that the Kaula form of worship does not lead to the attainment of Mokṣa and how, beyond the assertion that the Kaula practice of worshiping the Devi in the *Mūlādhāra* is reprehensible, they seek to support it by quoting chapter and verse of any scriptural authority, which they hold as settling the question one way or the other.

शिवः शक्तिः कामः क्षितिरथ रविः शीतकिरणः
 स्मरो हंसः शक्स्तदनु चे परामारहरयः ।
 अमी हलेखाभिस्तस्तभिरवसानेषु घटिता
 भजन्ते वर्णास्ते तव जननि नामावयवताम् ॥ ३२ ॥

32. Sīvah saktih kāmāḥ kṣitir aṭha raviḥ sīta-kiraṇāḥ
 smaro haṁsaḥ sākraś tad-anu ca parā-māra-
 harayaḥ ;

Ami hṛl-lekhābhis tisṛbhīr avasānēṣu ghaṭitā
 bhajante varṇāś te tava janani nāmāvayavatām.

O Mother ! Sīva, Sakti, Kāma and Kṣiti ; and then, Ravi, Sīta-kiraṇa, Samāra, Haṁsa and Sākra ; and thereafter, Parā, Māra and Hari ; these (three sets of) syllables, when

conjoined severally at their ends with the three Hṛl-lekhā-s, become the components of Thy name.

The Tantra premised by the words 'Thy Tantra' in the previous stanza, as understood by Lakṣmi-dhara, is further elaborated in this stanza, which may be termed as the coping stone of the Samayin-s' arch of worship. The Mantra itself, the Śodasākṣari, it is said, cannot be given out publicly, but should be imparted by the Guru to the devout pupil in secret. This may be inferred from the fact that the sixteenth syllable does not find a place in the description given in the stanza. Merely because the stanza makes mention of only fifteen syllables, it should not be understood that the Mantra indicated is the Pañca-dasākṣari. The sixteenth syllable is the fourth Khaṇḍa of the Mantra and, like the fourth Pāda of the Gāyat-ri, should be muttered only by adepts who are highly evolved spiritually, as only they could conceive with their minds the fourth Khaṇḍa, which is beyond the range of speech and thought and transcends all the Tattva-s, being of the essence of pure consciousness. The stanza merely mentions fifteen conventional names indicative of syllables, which, when construed in the proper way, would yield the following result; Siva is 'Ka'; Sakti represents 'E'; Kāma, 'Ī': 'Kṣiti, 'Lā'; this is the first Khaṇḍa. Ravi is 'Ha'; Sīta-kiraṇa, 'Sa'; Smara, 'Ka'; Hamsa, 'Ha'; and Sakra, 'La'; this is the second Khaṇḍa. Parā is 'Sa'; Māra, 'Ka'; and Hari, 'La'; this is

the third Khaṇḍa. When the Hṛl-lekhā, i.e., 'Hrīm', is added to each of the three Khaṇḍa-s, the result is the Pañca-dasākṣari-mantra. *Thy name*—by treating 'Nāma' of the last line as an indeclinable, the last words may be construed as 'verily become what constitutes Thee'. The chief component of the Mantra, viz., the Ramā-bija, when added on to the end, will convert the Pañca-dasākṣari into the Ṣodasākṣari, which is really implied by the stanza. These sixteen syllables are the sixteen Candra-kalā-s or the fifteen Tithi-s of the lunar fortnight, and the sixteenth designated the Cit-kalā, with Tri-pura-sundari and other Nityā-s as their presiding deities. The first syllable 'Ka' with the last 'La' of the Pañca-dasākṣari, makes the Pratyāhāra, 'Kalā', implying all the Māṭrkā-s contained therein. Soma, Sūrya and Agni, which preside over the three Khaṇḍa-s of the Mantra, respectively indicate sixteen, twenty-four (by reduplication of the number indicated), and ten Kalās, thus making up fifty Kalā-s; these constitute the fifty Māṭrkā-s of the Devi, which are known by the Pratyāhāra Ākṣa (-mālā), made up of the 'A', occurring before the 'E' of the first Khaṇḍa, and 'Kṣa,' yielded by the 'Ka' and 'Sa' of the third Khaṇḍa.

Kāmesvara-sūri fully sets out the implications of the several conventional names occurring in the stanza, also in a different manner and as construed by him it would mean : O Mother of all the Devatā-s ! Siva—indicating Sadā-siva, and Bhava, Mṛda and Rudra taking their origin from him ; Sakti—indicating the Tri-pura-sundari

and through her the sixteen Nityā-s including herself, as also other deities ; Kāma—indicating Manas and through it, its functions, volition, etc. ; Kṣiti—the Earth and through it the five elements ; then, Ravi—known as Satya, the illuminator of all including the Earth, and through mutual affinity the fire ; S'ita-kiraṇa—the Moon ; Smara—his comrade ; Hamsa—Brahman, the creator ; Śakra—the king of the gods ; thereafter, the Parā-s—indicating other Śakti-s ; Māra—the Yama, who deals death to all ; and Hāri—Viṣṇu, who have respectively been assigned their seats from Kailāsa up to Vaikuṇṭha by Thee, the syllables indicated by the above along with the three Hṛl-lekhā-s or groups of the inner senses with the characteristics of Rhythm, Motion and Inertia, all these gods and the Māṭikā-s reputed to be Thy form serve Thee.

The first four syllables of the Śodasāksarī constitute the first Khaṇḍa, relating to Agni, representing Kriyā-sakti, the Jāgrat state, the Vis'va-vṛtti and Tamo-guṇa. The next five syllables constitute the second Khaṇḍa, relating to Sūrya, representing Icchā-sakti, the Svapna state, the Taijasa-vṛtti and Rajo-guṇa. The Hṛl-lekhā between the two represents the Rudra-granthi. The next three syllables constitute the third Khaṇḍa relating to Soma, representing Jñāna-sakti, the Suṣupti-state, the Prājña-vṛtti and Sattva-guṇa. The Hṛl-lekhā between the second and third Khaṇḍa-s represents the Viṣṇu-granthi. The fourth Khaṇḍa of one syllable, known as the Candra-kalā, which should be imparted by the Guru, is implied after the three aforesaid Khaṇḍa-s.

The Hṛī-lekhā between the third and fourth Khaṇḍa-s represents the Brahma-granthi.

The sixteen syllables of the Mantra are to be looked upon as made up of the sixteen Nityā-s. The reason why the Parā-kalā, which is of the essence of pure consciousness, is known as Nityā is because of its resemblance to the sixteenth Kalā of the Moon of the *Sahasrāra*, reflected on the sixteenth petal of the sixteen-petalled lotus of the *Visuddhi-cakra*. This alone is the essential and prime cause of the other fifteen, which are only its subordinate divisions. This sixteenth Kalā is 'S' plus 'r' plus 'i' plus 'ṁ', from which the Vidyā itself derives its name of *Srī-vidyā*. The sixteen syllables form the Prakṛti-s of the sixteen Kalā-s or Tithi-s commencing from the S'ukla-pratipad on to the Pūrnimā, and similarly from Kṛṣṇa-pratipad on to the Amā-vāsyā respectively, of the bright and dark lunar fortnights. Pratipad, the first Kalā, takes its origin from Sūrya in the bright fortnight and enters into it in the dark fortnight of the lunar month. Similarly the other Kalā-s are to be understood to take their origin from and enter into the Sūrya to the bright and dark fortnights respectively. When there is an interval of fifteen Kalā-s between the Sun and the Moon, we have the full-moon, and when such interval vanishes, we have the new-moon. According to the Kaulācāra, the Nityā corresponding to the Kalā of every day should be worshipped. The Samayin-s on the other hand worship internally the sixteenth Kalā of the form of pure consciousness along with the Kalā of the day, every day. Although

the sixteenth, known as the Cit-kālā, is sometimes given the name of 'Tri-pūra-sundarī' by which name the first Kalā is known, it should not be understood that the two Kalā-s are the same. The sixteen Nityā-s have their position on the sixteen petals of the *Visuddhi-cakra* commencing from the petal pointing eastwards ; similarly the twelve Āditya-s have their position on the twelve petals of the *An-āhata* and exercise their influence over the twelve months of the year, one over each.

The influence of the Sun and the Moon over the human body and the part taken by them in helping the Yогin in the successful accomplishment of Yoga may be summarized thus : The Sun and the Moon incessantly influence the Idā- and Piṅgalā-nādi-s day and night. The Moon through the Idā in-fills all the Seventy-two-thousand Nādi-s with his nectar. The Sun in his turn gathers up the same nectar. As and when the Sun and the Moon have their conjunction in the Ādhāra-cakra, there is the new-moon, during which the Kuṇḍalinī has its sleep in the hollow of the *Mulādhāra*, wherein is gathered the nectar flowing out of the lunar disc, melted in the presence of the rays of the Sun. Hence its sleeping state is represented to be during the dark fortnight. When the Yогin controls the passage of the Sun and the Moon along with the vital air through the Nādi-s, by performing Kumbhaka, the Sun and the Moon being deprived of their functions of in-filling and gathering the nectar, the Amṛta-kunḍa in the *Mulādhāra* gets dried up by the fire induced by the vital air, the Kuṇḍalinī becomes famished and

is roused from sleep, as it were, with the Phūt-kāra of the snake, bursts through the three Granthi-s and bites the disc of the Moon in the middle of the thousand-petalled lotus. The shower of nectar flowing from the Moon drenches the lunar region of the Ājñā-cakra, and the whole body gets filled with nectar from the shower. Hence the fifteen Kalā-s of the Moon in the Ājñā-cakra then become Nityā-s, perpetually shining. These Kalā-s then reach and pervade the Visuddhi-cakra. The lunar disc in the middle of the thousand-petalled lotus is the *Bainava-sthāna*. That Kalā of the character of pure consciousness is said to be of the form of Bliss. That alone is the Tri-pura-sundari. Hence follows the secret of the Yogin's successful accomplishment of rousing the Kundalini only in the bright half of the lunar month. All the Tithi-s of the bright half are therefore known as the Full-moon, while the Tithi-s of the dark half inhere in the New-moon. Hence the Mūlādhāra is the region which is pitch dark. The Svādhiṣṭhāna being subject to the influence of the Sun and the Moon is a region of darkness and light mixed together, while the Maṇipūra, though essentially belonging to the region of Fire, is a region of darkness and light mixed together, owing to the reflection, in the water there, of the rays of the Sun. The An-āhata is the region of brightness. Thus, till the An-āhata is reached, the regions of the Cakra-s are either dark or of a mixed nature. The Visuddhi lies in the region of the Moon. The Ājñā, being the seat of the Moon, is the region of nectar. As

in these two regions there is the admixture of the Sun's rays, there is no Moon-light. The thousand-petalled lotus, on the other hand, is a region of Moon-light alone. The Moon there being possessed of the Nitya-kalā is perpetual, without waxing and waning. The disc of that Moon is the *Sri-cakra*, while its Kalā is the Sādā-khyā. The *Tri-kona* is the *Mūlādhāra*. The eight-spoked Cakra is the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*. The inner ten-spoked Cakra is the *Maṇi-pūra*. The outer ten-spoked Cakra is the *An-āhata*. The fourteen-spoked one is the *Viśuddhi*. The four triangles of Siva constitute the *Ājñā-cakra*. The *Bindu-sthāna* in the quadrilateral is the thousand-petalled lotus. The Moon of the *Ājñā* has fifteen Kalā-s and contains the reflection of the sixteenth. In the disc of the Moon of the form of the *Sri-cakra*, there is only one Kalā and that the Paramā-kalā. The three Anu-svāra-s of the Pañca-dasākṣarī indicate the *Bindu* and, by implication, the *Nāda* thereof. Thus, the *Sri-cakra* of the character of *Nāda*, *Bindu* and *Kalā* is also made up of three Khaṇḍa-s. The Sādākhyā, which is the same as the *Sri-vidyā*, lies beyond the *Nāda*, *Bindu* and *Kalā*. The fifty Kalā-s described above inhere in the sixteen Nityā-s as follows: The sixteen vowels, the sixteen consonants from 'Ka' to 'Ta', the sixteen consonants from 'Tha' to 'Sa', these inhere in the sixteen Nityā-s in triads. The Akāṣa-bija 'Ha' inheres in the Ākāṣa of the *Bindu*; while 'Kṣa', which is composed of 'Ka' and 'Sa', inheres in the Nityā-s corresponding to its components. The sixteen Nityā-s being of the form of the

sixteen syllables, the sixteen syllables being of the form of the fifty Māṭrkā-s, the fifty Māṭrkā-s being of the form of the Sun, the Moon and the Fire, which in their turn form the three Granthi's, thus the four kinds of harmonious relations become patent.

Similarly the Cakra-s and the Mantra-s harmonize thus: The three Hṛīm-s and the S'ri-bija inhere in the form of the *Bindu* of the *Tri-kona*, which represents the four Siva-cakra-s. The letters comprised in the Pratyāhāra-s 'Kalā' and 'Akṣa' inhere in the *Sri-cakra* as follows; the four semi-vowels and the four sibilants in the *Aṣṭa-kona*; the twenty letters from 'Ka' to 'Ma' the nasals excepted, in the two *Dasāra*-s; the nasal consonants through the Anu-svāra, the Anu-svāra and the Visarga, in the *Bindu*; and the remaining fourteen vowels, in the *Catur-dasāra*.

Even as the Mantra is composed of three Khaṇḍa-s, the Cakra may be looked upon from the aspects of Soma, Sūrya and Agni. The sixteen Kalā-s of the Moon inhere in the Indu-khaṇḍa of the Mantra, which in its turn inheres in the Indu-aspect of the Yantra. So also the twenty-four Kalā-s of the Sun inhere in the Saura-khaṇḍa of the Mantra, which inhere in the Solar aspect of the Yantra. Likewise, the ten Kalā-s of Agni inhere in the Agni-khaṇḍa of the Mantra, which inheres in the Agni aspect of the Yantra. Thus is the harmony between the Kalā-s of the Yantra and the Mantra.

The names of the sixteen Kalā-s as gathered from the Veda-s are: Dars'a, Dṛṣṭā, Darsatā, Vis'va-rūpā, Sudarśanā, Āpyāyamānā, Āpyāyamānā, Āpyāyā, Sūnītā, Irā,

Āpūryamāṇā, Āpūryamāṇā, Pūrayanti, Pūrṇā, Paurṇamāsi and Cit-kalā. The deities that preside over them respectively are Tri-pura-sundari, Kāmesvari, Bhagamālini, Nitya-klinnā, Bherundā, Vahni-vāsinī, Mahā-vidyesvari, Siva-dūti, Tvaritā, Kula-sundari, Nityā, Nilapatākā, Vijayā, Sarva-mangalā, Jvālā-mālinikā and Cit-kalā. The Tattva-s represented by them respectively are Sive, Sakti, Māyā, Suddha-vidyā, Jala, Tejas, Vāyu, Manas, Pṛthivī, Ākāśa, Vidyā, Mahesvara, Para-tattva, Ātma-tattva, Sadā-siva-tattva and Sādākhyā-tattva. The Devatā influencing the entire group is Kāma-deva, while Kāmesvari presides over them all. Even as the sixteen syllables of the Mantra are divided into four Khaṇḍa-s, the Kalā-s may be divided in the same manner into four Khaṇḍa-s, with Agni, Sūrya, Soma and Sādakhyā as their presiding deities.

Kaivalyāṣṭrama takes this stanza as indicating the



Lopā-mudrā-vidyā, the Bija of all Mantra-s, in which case the first Khaṇḍa will have to be interpreted thus : 'Siva' stands for 'Ha', 'Sakti' for 'Sa', 'Kāma' for 'Ka', and 'Kṣiti' for 'La', the other Khaṇḍa-s being understood as in the other case. He is also of opinion that the Trayo-dasākṣari-vidyā of Durvāsas could also be

taken as indicated by this stanza, by dropping the first two Hṛī-lekhā-s of the Lopā-mudrā-vidyā, generally known as Hādi-vidyā. According to the Dīṇḍima, this stanza contains the essence of the Veda-s. It quotes from the Tri-purā-tāpini Upaniṣad in support of this view. Certain commentators not only take this stanza to refer to the Hādi-vidyā, but also state that the Mantra indicated is Śodasāksarī, which forms the basis of the Samaya form of worship, the sixteenth syllable not expressly mentioned having to be learnt from the Guru.

स्मरं योनिं लक्ष्मीं त्रितयमिदमादौ^१ तव मनो-
 निधायैके नित्ये निरवधिमहाभोगरसिकाः ।
^२भजन्ति त्वां चिन्नामणिगुणनिबद्धाक्षरलयाः^३
^४शिवाऽमौ^५जुहन्तः सुरभिवृतधाराऽहुतिशतैः ॥३३॥

33. Smaram yonim lakṣmīm tri-tayam idam ādau tava
 manor
 nidhāyaike nitye nir-avadhi-m a h ā - b h o g a-
 rasikāḥ ;
 B h a j a n t i t vām cintā-maṇi-guṇa-nibaddhākṣa-
 valayāḥ
 sivā-'gnau juhvantaḥ surabhi-ghṛta-dhārā-'huti-
 s'ataih.

^१ ०माद्ये.

^२ जयन्ति.

^३ ०क्षरलयाः

^४ शिवाऽमौ.

^५ जुहन्तःसुरभिः.

O Goddess eternal ! having placed this triad of Smara, Yoni and Lakṣmi before Thy Mantra, some (devotees of Thine), bent on the boundless enjoyment of Beatitude, worship Thee with rosaries strung with Cintā-mañi beads, while offering hundreds of oblations with streams of Surabhi's ghee, on the fire of S'ivā (triangle).

This stanza ostensibly deals with the worship of the Devī by the Samayin-s, with all the external forms obtaining among Kaula-s, while the next deals with the form of the Devī herself in the same strain. Stanza 35 clothes her in the aspect of pure matter, which is the basic principle of the doctrine of the Kaula-s. The next six stanzas of the Ānanda-lahari exclusively deal with the Samaya doctrine.

Starting with the Devi's Mantra, as given in the previous stanza, as the basis, this stanza deals with the procedure to be adopted by votaries desirous of achieving the special purposes of acquisition of power, wealth, beatitude, etc., without having recourse to any external forms of worship or prayer. The device suggested herein is the placing before the Mantra of the triad of syllables represented by the conventional names, Smara, Yoni and Lakṣmi, which are capable of being interpreted in two ways : (1) 'Smara', meaning the Madanabija—'Klim'; 'Yoni', meaning the Bhuvanesvari-bija—'Hrim'; and 'Lakṣmi', meaning the Ramā-bija—'S'rim'. By placing these three before the Kādi-vidyā indicated

by the previous stanza and meditating upon the Devī as of the form of the resultant Mantra, it is claimed that Mahā-bhoga, immense wealth and influence, is vouchsafed to the votary. 'Mahā-bhoga' may also be construed as 'final beatitude', the boundless enjoyment of which is the Yogin's goal. It is on this sense that our English rendering has been based. (2) By placing the trisyllable 'Ka E ī', obtained from 'Smara' meaning—'Ka', 'Yoni' meaning—'E', and 'Lakṣmi' meaning—'ī', in the place of 'Ha Sa Ka' of the Hādi-vidyā indicated by the previous stanza, the Mantra stands converted to Kādi-vidyā. The Hādi-vidyā is credited with the power of bestowing Liberation and is therefore considered superior to the Kādi-vidyā, which is credited only with the power of bestowing enjoyment of all forms, in this as well as in the other worlds.

There is also the reading '*Cintā-mañi-guṇa-nibaddhā-kṣara-layāḥ*', in which case the meaning would be—"and attain Liberation in the Akṣara, viz., the Sabda-brahman, that is the Cit-kalā, associated with the Guṇa-s—Sattva, Rajas and Tamas". *Cintā-mañi* is a gem to which is credited the virtue of bestowing all that is desired. As the Māṭrkā-s of the Devī have similar virtues, the word '*Cintā-mañi-guṇa*' may be taken to mean "the assemblage of Māṭrkā-s strung in the form of a rosary, with 'Kṣa' serving as the Meru, the central bead, (which should not be crossed, while performing Japa)". *Surabhi* is the Kāma-dhenu, the celestial cow, granting all desires. *Surabhi* is also understood as meaning 'fragrant' and is said to indicate the fragrance of the

current of nectar flowing in Go-loka, the abode of Viṣṇu. *On the Fire of Sivā (triangle)*—as the form of worship indicated here is entirely internal in accordance with the Samayācāra, the worshipper is enjoined to place the Agni of the *Svādhishṭhāna* in the *Baindava-sthāna*, which is the *Tri-kona*, and then conceive of the *Tri-kona* with the Agni as transposed upwards and, at the same time, the Devī of the thousand-petalled lotus as transposed downwards to the heart, and mentally perform offerings over the Fire as described in the stanza.

Kaivalyāśrama, who adopts the view that the Mantra

indicated by the previous stanza is Hādi-vidyā and is turned to Kādi-vidyā by adopting the changes referred to in the first line, construes this stanza as describing the worship of the Devī in the following manner:

Some devotees of Thine, with their external senses rendered devoid of their functions, by employing their minds in the investigation of the Bhāvārtha, Sampradāyārtha, Nigarbhārtha, Kaulikārtha, Rahasyārtha and Paramarahasyārtha of the Mantra,¹ with a view to the total

¹ For a detailed exposition of the several meanings of this Mantra, the reader is referred to pp. 128-137 of the *Varivasyārahasya*, Vasanta Press Edition.

annihilation of all previous impressions left on their minds relating to worldly attachment, which is so full of egotism and inimical to the attainment of the Paramātman, offer them as oblations of continuous streams of nectar-like ghee on the sacrificial Fire, effulgent with the radiance brought about by the mental attitude, 'I am Siva', that refined alter-ego of the altruistic type. '*Juhvantaḥ*' is treated by some as the Present participle Nom. singular of 'Hu' 3rd conj. Parasm. 'to sacrifice'. But the correct form is '*Juhvataḥ*'; probably the form used is archaic. With a view to avoid the grammatical blunder some suggest the form '*Juhvānāḥ*', which is equally open to the same objection, the root being only Parasmai-padin. To avoid this contingency, Kaivalyāśrama construes '*Juhv-antah-surabhi-ghṛta-dhārā-huti-sataih*', as a single compound word meaning, "with hundreds of oblations of streams of fragrant ghee flowing out of the Juhū, the ladle." The same commentator understands the stanza as indicating Antar-yāga and signifying: Some devotees, intent on offering the full oblation (*Pūrṇāhuti*), worship Thee, conceiving, with their minds, Thee, of the form of the Kuṇḍalinī, stretching from the *Mūlādhārā* to the *Brahmarandhra*, in the form of the string of the fifty Mātrikā-s, themselves assuming a firm posture, and offering the *Pūrṇāhuti* of a continuous stream of ghee of the form of Su-vāsanā-s, through the ladle of *U-namī*, over the Fire of Siva, with the mental attitude, 'I am Siva'.

शरीरं त्वं शंभोः शशिमिहिरवक्षोरुहयुगं
तवात्मानं मन्ये भगवति ^१नवात्मानमनघम् ।
अतः शेषः शेषीत्ययमुभयसाधारणतया
स्थितः संबन्धो वां समरसपरानन्दपरयोः^२ ॥ ३४ ॥

34. Sarīram tvam samboh sasi-mihira-vakṣo-ruha-yugam
tavātmānam manye bhagavati navātmānam
an-agham;
Atah sesah seśity ayam ubhaya-sādhāraṇatayā
sthitah sambandho vām sama-rasa-parānanda-parayoh.

O Glorious Goddess ! Thou art the frame of Sambhu with the Sun and the Moon as the breasts. I conceive Thy flawless frame to be Navātman (Sambhu). Hence the relationship of the essential and the accessory, in the case of Ye both, equipoised of Transcendent Bliss and Transcendent (Consciousness), stands even.

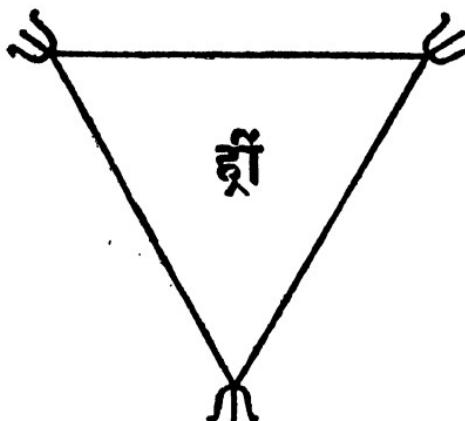
The Sun and the Moon—the Devi's breasts are referred to as these two heavenly bodies, which at the same time form part of Kāla, one of the nine aspects

¹ भवात्मान०.

² •पदयोः

of Siva. Hence they form part of his frame. *Thy flawless frame*—which is no other than the *Sri-cakra*, made up of the nine Yoni-s, the nine aspects of the Devi. *Navātman*—Sambhu is characterized by the nine Vyūha-s : Kāla, Kula, Nāman, Jñāna, Citta, Nāda, Bindu, Kalā and Jiva. *Kāla* designates duration, from the period taken by the twinkling of an eye up to the end of infinite Time. The Sun and the Moon are comprised hereunder. *Kula* comprehends blue, white and other colours. *Nāman* is conventional nomenclature, such as Ghaṭa, Paṭa and others. *Jñāna* is knowledge of the concrete and the abstract type. *Citta* is made up of Aham-kāra, Citta, Buddhi, Mahat and Manas. *Nāda* is made up of Parā, Pas'yanti, Madhyamā and Vaikhari sounds. *Bindu* is made up of the six Cakra-s, the *Mūlādhāra* and others. *Kalā* comprises the fifty letters of the Alphabet. *Jīva* is the group of Jīvātman-s, the enjoyers. The Devi is also characterized by the nine Vyūha-s : Vāmā, Jyeṣṭhā, Raudrī and Ambikā, the four Yoni-s of the *Sri-cakra* pointing downwards ; and Icchā, Jñānā, Kriyā, S'āntā and Parā, the five Yoni-s of the same pointing upwards. Ānanda-bhairava who is Sambhu of the form of Transcendent Bliss is said to be identical with Mahā-bhairavi, the S'akti of the form of Transcendent Consciousness. Hence either of them is neither more nor less than the other. The two together form the whole. One cannot conceive of the one as separate from the other. Hence the relationship of the essential and the accessory subsists mutually between them. While the functions

of creation, sustenance and destruction are being discharged, the Devi's element predominates and Īśvara's subserves. After the Deluge, when those functions



are in a state of quiescence, Īśvara's element prevails and the Devi's subserves. Hence the predominance and the subservience of the two

are evenly matched. This stanza, in a way, indicates the oneness of Śiva and the Śakti as Ādhāra and Ādheya.

मनस्त्वं व्योम त्वं मरुदसि मरुत्सारथिरसि
त्वमापस्त्वं भूमिस्त्वयि परिणतायां न हि परम ।
त्वमेव स्वात्मानं परिणमयितुं विश्ववपुषा
चिदानन्दाकारं शिवयुवति भावेन बिभृषे ॥ ३५ ॥

35. Manas tvam vyoma tvam marud asi marut-sārathir asi
tvam āpas tvam bhūmis tvayi pariṇatāyām na
hi param ;
Tvam eva svātmānam pariṇamayitum vis'vā-
vapusā
cid-ānandākāram s'iva-yuvati bhāvena bibhr̥ṣe.

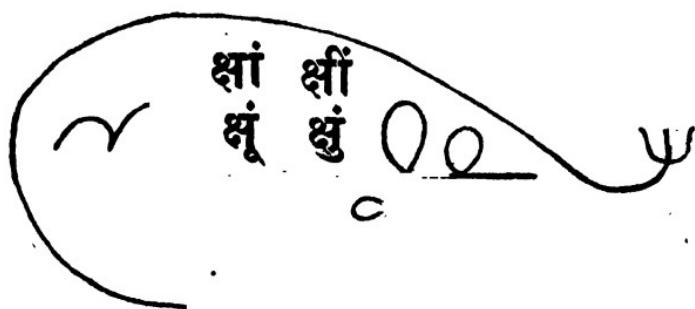
O youthful spouse of S'iva ! Thou art the Mind, Thou the Ether, Thou the Air, Thou the Fire, Thou the Water, and Thou the Earth. When Thou hast transformed Thyself (thus), there is nothing beyond. Thyself, with a view to manifesting Thyself in the form of the Universe, inwardly assumest the form of Consciousness and Bliss.

With a view to demonstrating the Devi's being of the essence of the eight Mūrti-s, the author extols her in this stanza from all points of view.

The Mind—the Yajamāna, one of the eight Mūrti-s, the sacrificer, who makes up the resolve, 'I shall perform the sacrifice'. As the Moon is, according to a Vedic text, derived from the Mind, the word 'Mind' comprehends the Moon also. *The Fire*—owing to the close affinity subsisting between the Sun and Fire, the Sun is also comprehended by the term 'Fire'. Thus the Mind and the five elements, which the Devi is represented to be, clothe her with Aṣṭa-mūrti-tva—the Aṣṭa-mūrti-s constituting the Universe. *Consciousness and Bliss*—are the forms of the Brahman, which are interwoven with the eight forms related above. The esoteric significance of the tradition may be given as follows : O Goddess ! thou art the Mind existing in the Ājñā, the Ether in the Visuddhi, the Air in the An-āhata, the Fire in the Svādhiṣṭhāna, the Water in the Maṇi-pūra, and the Earth in the Mūlādhāra, all in their

subtle forms. While thou art in this transformed state in the Microcosm, as Vis'va, Taijasa and Prājña, as well as in the Macrocosm, as Virāj, Hiranya-garbha and Antar-yāmin, with a view to assuming a gross form, thou, with the power of thy Icchā-sakti, assumest the forms of the S'akti, (*i.e.*, Cit), and S'iva, (*i.e.*, Ānanda), in this manner. This phenomenal world is essentially evolved out of the five elements and their subtle variants. The latter are only the other forms of the Devi. After the Deluge there remains only the Brahman, which is no other than S'iva and the S'akti combined. S'iva stands apart, all alone, with no functions of his own. The S'akti in combination with S'iva is the prime cause of the Universe. The Universe is the manifestation of the S'akti. Forms and names are transient, while the substance is eternal. It is this substance, the substratum below names and forms, which is operated upon by and evolved out of the S'akti.

From the accompanying table it will be seen that the



Devi, who transcends all, manifests herself as the six Deva-s, with their six abodes, represented by the six

Tattva-s, which have, as their centres, the six Cakra-s, from a combination of which the entire Universe is made. The Devi, notwithstanding her gross and subtle transformations, remains the Cit, transcending all Tattva-s, in combination with the Bliss of the Paramātman.

TATTVA-S	LOKA-S	DEVA-S	CAKRA-S
Manas	Satya	Parā-sakti	Sahasrāra
Ākāsa	Tapas	S'iva	Ājñā
Vāyu	Jana	Sadā-s'iva	Vis'uddhi
Tejas	Mahar	Maheśvara	An-āhata
Ap	Suvar	Rudra	Svādhiṣṭhāna
Pṛthivī	Bhuvar	Viṣṇu	Mani-pūra
	Bhūr	Brahman	Mūlādhāra

According to the Uttara-kaula doctrine, the Parā-sakti which is the Pradhāna is the creator of the Universe. The Devi, being the Pradhāna, there is no need for her subservience to any other Tattva.

तवाज्ञाचक्रस्थं तपनशशिकोटिद्युतिधरं

परं शंभुं वन्दे परिमिलितपार्थं परचिना ।

^१यमाराध्यन्भक्त्या रविशशिशुचीनामविषये

^२निरातङ्के लोको निवसति हि भालोकभवने^३ ॥ ३६ ॥

^१०यमारादुः.

^२निरालोकेऽलोके.

^३भालोकभुवने.

36. Tavājñā-cakra-stham̄ tapana-sasi-koṭi-dyuti-
dharam
param̄ sambhum̄ vande parimilita-pārvatam̄ para-
cītā;
Yam ārādhyan bhaktyā ravi-sas'i-sucinām a-viṣaye
nir-ātaṅke loko nivasati hi bhā-loka-bhavane.

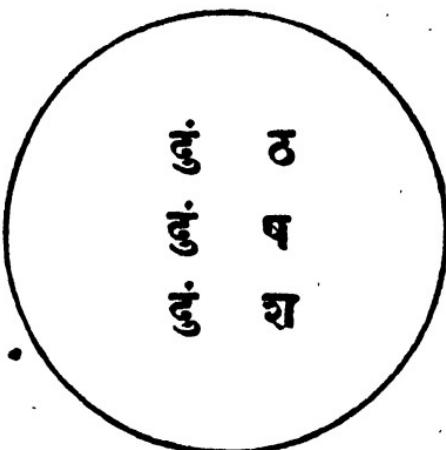
I salute the Supreme Śambhu, who stands in Thy *Ājñā-cakra*, who is effulgent with the radiance of myriads of Suns and Moons, whose (left) side is embraced by the Supreme Consciousness, and by worshipping whom, with all devotion, one takes abode in that luminous region, which transcends the reach of the Sun, the Moon and Fire, devoid of all agony.

In the following six stanzas, the six Cakra-s of the Devi's form are dealt with, in the order of evolution, from the subtle to the gross, and the votary is represented to worship Śiva and the Śakti, as their presiding deities, in the manner in which they appear to him in the Cakra-s. *Supreme Sambhu*—the name Para-sambhu-nātha is given to this deity. *In Thy Ājñā-cakra*—(1) who is within the ambit of thy command, i.e., ever at thy command; or (2) standing in the *Ājñā-cakra* of two petals in the middle of thy eyebrows, or (3) in the Manas-tattva of thy form. Kāmesvara-sūri here observes as follows: If the question arises—how can

there be the *Ājñā-cakra* in the form of the Devi, who has no special form of her own, the answer is that even though the real form of the Devi may not have the Cakra, still, in the form assumed by her in sport, there is the necessity for the Cakra-s, so as to enable her to meditate on her own form as combined with her Lord's. In this connection he criticizes the view held by Lakṣmi-dhara, who interprets 'Tavājñā-cakra-stham' as "the four S'iva-cakra-s of the *Srī-cakra*, situated in the middle of the eyebrows of the practitioner", and "not the two-petalled *Ājñā-cakra*", by pointing out that the word 'Tava' will in that case be meaningless or superfluous, and adds that 'Tava' is absolutely necessary for the reason pointed out in connection with the necessity for assuming the Cakra-s in the Devi's form, and that it is the two-petalled lotus of the *Ājñā-cakra* that is really meant. This criticism will hold good in the case of the next five stanzas also.

The Supreme Consciousness—i.e., the Devi of that form, to wit, thyself. She is given the name of Cittaparambā. Which transcends the reach of—for, the Sun, the Moon and Fire are situated in the nether regions, viz., the

An-āhata, the *Ājñā* and the *Mūlādhāra*



respectively, i.e., far below the *Sahasrāra* which is the region of his quest. The Moon in the *Sahasrāra* being Nitya-kalā would not come under this description. *Luminous region*—the *Sahasrāra*, the abode of perpetual moonshine. In the case of the reading ‘*Nir-āloke*’, the meaning is ‘where there is no light (of the kind known to us)’, Agony—resulting from the cycles of births and deaths. The forms of the deities, Para-sāmbhu-nātha and Cit-parāmbā, should be conceived of in the middle, and the sixty-four Mānasa-mayūkha-s as surrounding them, when practising meditation as indicated in this stanza.¹ Some reverse the order of stanzas 36-41 in the ascending order of the Cakra-s.

विशुद्धौ ते शुद्धस्फटिकविशदं व्योमजनकं²

शिवं सेवे देवीमपि शिवसमानव्यवसिताम्³

¹ The sixty-four Mānasa-mayūkha-s are : (1) Para, (2), Parā, (3) Bhara, (4) Bharā, (5) Cit, (6) Cit-parā, (7) Mahā-māyā, (8) Mahā-māyā-parā, (9) Sṛṣti, (10) Sṛṣti-parā, (11) Icchā, (12) Icchā-parā, (13) Sthiti, (14) Sthiti-parā, (15) Nirodha, (16) Nirodha-parā, (17) Mukti, (18) Mukti-parā, (19) Jñāna, (20) Jñāna-parā (21) Sat, (22) Sati-parā, (23) Asat, (24) Asati-parā, (25) Sad-asat, (26) Sad-asati-parā, (27) Kriyā, (28) Kriyā-parā, (29) Ātman, (30) Ātma-parā, (31) Indriyās'raya, (32) Indriyās'raya-parā, (33) Go-cara, (34) Go-cara-parā, (35) Loka-mukhya, (36) Loka-mukhyā-parā, (37) Vedavat (38) Vedavat-parā, (39) Samvid, (40) Samvit-parā, (41) Kuṇḍalini, (42) Kuṇḍalini-parā, (43) Sauśumṇi, (44) Sauśumṇi-parā, (45) Prāpa-sūtra, (46) Prāṇa-sutra-parā, (47) Syanda, (48) Syanda-parā, (49) Māṭrkā, (50) Māṭrkā-parā, (51) Svarodbhava, (52) Svarodbhavā-parā, (53) Varṇa-ja, (54) Varṇa-ja-parā, (55) Śabda-ja, (56) Śabda-jā-parā, (57) Varṇa-jñātā, (58) Varṇa-jñātā-parā, (59) Varga-ja, (60) Varga-jā-parā, (61) Saṃyoga-ja, (62) Saṃyoga-jā-parā, (63) Mantra-vigraha, and (64) Mantra-vigrahā-parā.

² व्योमसदृशं.

³ समानव्यवसितिनीम्.

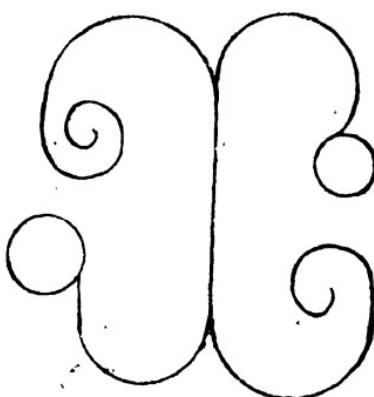
ययोः कान्त्या यान्त्या शशिकिरणसारूप्यसरणि^१
विघूतान्तध्वन्ता विलसति चकोरीव जगती ॥ ३७ ॥

37. Vis'uddhau te s'uddha-sphaṭika- vis'adam vyoma-
janakam
s'ivam̄ seve devim̄ api s'iva-samāna-vyavasitām ;
Yayoḥ kāntyā yāntyā s'as'i-kiraṇa-sārūpya-saraṇīm
vidhūtāntar-dhvāntā vilasati cakorīva jagatī.

I worship, in Thy *Visuddhi*, Siva, clear as pure crystal and generating Vyoman, as also the Goddess, whose functions are the same as Siva's; in virtue of the lustre of them both assuming equality of status with the moon-beams, the Universe, rid of its internal darkness, delights like a she-partridge.

It may be observed here that, as in the worship of the *Visuddhi-cakra* of the throat, there is obstruction caused by the practitioner in the functioning of the Sun and the Moon coursing through the *Idā*- and *Piṅgalā-nādi*-s and, as the sixteen *Kalā*-s, represented by *Tri-pura-sundari* and other *Nityā*-s

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¹ •सरणेः ; •सरणी.

having their seats on the sixteen-petalled lotus of the *Visuddhi-cakra*, lose their influence in consequence, it is the lustre of S'iva and the Sakti alone that serves the purpose of moonbeams in lighting up this region. The deities referred to in the stanza are given the names of Vyomesvara and Vyomesvari and are to be meditated upon by the practitioner, as in the middle, surrounded by the seventy-two Nābhasa (Ethereal) Mayūkha-s.¹ *Generating Vyoman*—being the prime cause of Ether, as borne out by the Śruti, 'From the Ātman is generated Ether'. *She-partridge*—the mystic quality of subsisting on moonbeams is traditionally ascribed to the Cakora bird. Some commentators take the S'iva indicated in this stanza as Ardha-nārisvara.

समुन्मीलत्संवित्कमलमकरन्दैकरसिकं

भजे हंसद्रुन्दं किमपि महतां मानसचरम् ।

¹ The seventy-two Nābhasa-mayūkha-s are : (1) Hṛdaya, (2) Kauliki, (3) Dhara, (4) Kāntā, (5) Bhoga, (6) Vis'vā, (7) Bhava, (8) Yogini, (9) Maha, (10) Brahma-sārā, (11) S'ava, (12) Sabari, (13) Drava, (14) Kālikā, (15) Rasa, (16) Justa-candāli, (17) Moha, (18) A-ghores'i, (19) Mano-bhava, (20) Helā, (21) Keka, (22) Mahā-raktā, (23) Jñāna-guhya, (24) Kubjikā, (25) Khara, (26) Dākini, (27) Jvalana, (28) Sākini, (29) Mahā-kula, (30) Lākini, (31) Bhiyojjvala, (32) Kākini, (33) Tejas, (34) Sākini, (35) Mūrdhan, (36) Hākini, (37) Vāmu, (38) Napaghni (?), (39) Kula, (40) Simphi (41) Saṁhāra, (42) Kulāmbikā, (43) Vis'vam-bhara, (44) Kāmā, (45) Kautila, (46) Kūna-mātā, (47) Gālava, (48) Kaṇkāti, (49) Vyoma, (50) Vyomā, (51) S'vasana, (52) Nādā, (53) Khe-cara, (54) Mahā-devi, (55) Bāhula, (56) Mahat-tari, (57) Tāta, (58) Kuṇḍalini, (59) Kulāltā, (60) Kules'i, (61) Aja, (62) Idhika, (63) An-anta, (64) Dipikā, (65) Esa, (66) Recikā, (67) Sīkhā, (68) Mocikā, (69) Parama, (70) Parā, (71) Para and (72) Cit.

यदालापादष्टादशगुणितविद्यापरिणति^१-

^२यदादते दोषाद् गुणमखिलमङ्ग्लचः पय इव ॥ ३८ ॥

38. Samunmīlat-samvit-kamala-makarandaika-rasikam
bhaje hamsa-dvandvam̄ kim api mahatām
mānasa-caram ;
Yad-ālāpād aṣṭā-das'a-guṇita-vidyā-pariṇatir
Yad ādatte dosād guṇam akhilam adbhyah
paya iva.

I worship that unique pair of swans, subsisting entirely on the honey of the blooming lotus of wisdom (the *An-āhata*) and gliding over the Mānasa of great minds ; from whose mutual cackle, there results the exposition of the eighteen Vidyā-s, and which extracts all the good from the bad, even as it would, milk from the water (which dilutes it).

Pair of swans—the ‘Hām’ in ‘Hāmsaḥ’ indicates the male-S’iva, and the ‘Saḥ’ indicates the female-S’akti. Hence the pair of syllables that make up the word, indicating S’iva and the S’akti combined, is compared to a Hāmsa-pair swimming in the minds of the great. Further, tradition ascribes to this bird the mystic property of separating the pure milk from the water

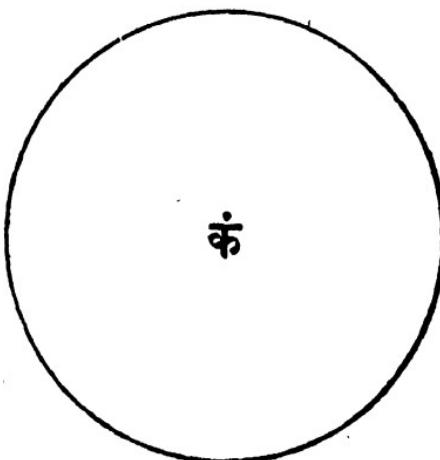
¹ ○परिणति.

² समाधसे.

with which it is adulterated. Hence it is that the Hamsa-pair is said to extract the good from the bad. The names of the couple of deities referred to are given as Hampses'vara and Hampses'vari. *Mānasa*—there is a pun on this word, implying Mānasa, the mind and also the lake of that name, far-famed for its swans. *Great minds*—some high-souled Samayin-s, who are adepts in the several stages of Yoga, are meant by this. *Mutual cackle*—when the two deities are in the waking state and when Rhythm predominates, their conversation assumes the form of the exposition of the Veda-s and the Sāstra-s, through the Yogin-s in whose hearts they dwell; when Mobility predominates, it results in the appeasement of hunger, thirst, etc., of the Yogin-s; similarly, with the preponderance of Inertia, anger, fear, etc., are generated in the Yogin-s. The eighteen Vidyā-s are (1) S'ikṣā, (2) Kalpa, (3) Vyākaraṇa, (4) Nirukta, (5) Jyotiṣa, (6) Chandas, (7) Ṛc, (8) Yajus, (9) Sāman, (10) Atharvan, (11) Pūrva- and Uttara-mimāṃsā, (12) Nyāya, (13) Purāṇa, (14) Dharma-sāstra, (15) Āyur-veda, (16) Dhanur-veda, (17) Gāndharva and (18) Niti-sāstra. There is also the reading ‘Pariṇatī samādhatte’, when the meaning would be, “by constantly conversing about which (pair of swans) (the Sādhaka, practitioner) attains ripe mastery over the eighteen Vidyā-s and discriminates between good and bad, even as (the Hamsa) would, between milk and water.”

The worship indicated in this stanza, of the pair of swans in the heart-lotus, is followed by some Samayin-s. But Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda, as explained

by him in his commentary on the Subhagodaya, is of the opinion that S'iva in the form of a flame, known as S'ikhin, shines like a spout of light in the *An-āhata-cakra*, in conjunction with the Devi of the name, of S'ikhini. The deities Hampsesvara and Hampsesvarī should be meditated upon as in the middle of the Cakra surrounded by the fifty-four Vāyavya (Aerial) Mayūkha-s.¹



तव स्वाधिष्ठाने हुतवहंमधिष्ठाय निरतं²

तमीडे संवर्ते जननि³ महर्ती तां च समयाम् ।

¹ The fifty-four Vāyavya-mayūkha-s are : (1) Khagesvara, (2) Bhadrā, (3) Kürma, (4) Ādhārā, (5) Meṣa, (6) Kosṭā, (7) Mina, (8) Mallikā, (9) Jñāna, (10) Vimalā, (11) Mahānanda, (12) Sarvari, (13) Tivra, (14) Lilā, (15) Priya, (16) Kumudā, (17) Kālika, (18) Menakā, (19) Dāmara, (20) Dākini, (21) Rāmara, (22) Rākini, (23) Lāmara, (24) Lākini, (25) Kāmara, (26) Kākini, (27) Sāmara, (28) Sākini, (29) Hāmara, (30) Hākini, (31) Ādhārēś'a, (32) Rākā, (33) Cakris'a, (34) Bindu, (35) Kukura, (36) Kulā, (37) Maya'sris'a, (38) Kubjikā, (39) Hṛdis'a, (40) Kāma-kalā, (41) S'irasa, (42) Kula-dipikā, (43) S'ikhes'a, (44) Sarvesṭā, (45) Varman, (46) Bahu-rūpā, (47) As'ales'a, (48) Maha-tari, (49) Para-guru, (50) Maṅgalā, (51) Farādhi-guru, (52) Kos'atā, (53) Pūjya-guru and (54) Rāmā.

² नियत.

³ जननी.

यदालोके लोकान्दहति महति क्रोधकलिते^१

'दयार्द्रा यद् दृष्टिः शिशिरमुपचारं रचयति' ॥ ३९ ॥

39. Tava svādhishṭhāne huta-vahām adhiṣṭhāya
niratam
tam ide samvartam janani mahatim tam ca
samayam;

Yad-āloke lokān dahati mahati krodha-kalite
dayārdrā yad-dṛṣṭih sisiram upacaram racayati.

O Mother ! I glorify that Samvarta, who abides in Thy *Svādhishṭhāna*, presiding over Agni-tattva, and also that great Samayā, whose glance, glistening with pity, applies the chilling (soothing) process, when His mighty stare, pregnant with rage, consumes the worlds.

The deities referred to are given the names of Samvartes'vara and Samayāmbā and should be meditated upon by the practitioner, as in the middle, surrounded by sixty-two Taijasa (fiery) Mayūkha-s.⁴ Some commentators, by adopting the reading 'Yā dṛṣṭih', and understanding 'Sā', make the glance as of the Devī in the *Maṇi-pūra* and thus make Samayā also participate in the burning of the world, when 'Yadāloke' will have

¹ ○कलिते.

² दयार्द्रा या दृष्टिः ; दयार्द्रभिर्दग्धिभः .

³ रचयसि.

⁴ The sixty-two Taijasa-mayūkha-s are : (1) Parāpara, (2) Cande-s'varā, (3) Parama, (4) Catuṣmati, (5) Tat-para, (6) Guhya-kāli, (7) Apara, (8) Samvartā, (9) Cid-ānanda, (10) Nila-kubjā.

to be repeated twice, to comprehend the eye-glances of Samayā and Sam-varta. The same is achieved by another reading, which is far better suited for the purpose, viz.,

ঁ পঁ পঃ
পঁ সঁ

‘Dayārdraḥbhir’ dṛgbhiḥ s’is’ram upacāraṁ racayasi’. In the regular order of the Cakra-s, from the Ājñā downwards, we should expect the Maṇi-pūra here. The author apparently follows the order of the Tattva-s represented by the Cakra-s, in adopting the order of the stanzas.

‘তঁডিত্বন্তঁ শক্ত্যা তিমিরপরিপন্থস্ফুরণযা
স্ফুরন্নানারক্তাভরণপরিণদেন্দ্ৰধনুষম् ।
তব শ্যাম মেঘ কমপি মণিপূরৈকশরণ
নিষেবে বৰ্ষন্তঁ ^২হৱমিহিৱতসঁ ত্ৰিভুবনম্ ॥ ৪০ ॥

- (11) A-ghora, (12) Gandhā, (13) Sama-rasa, (14) Rasā, (15) Lalita,
- (16) Smarā, (17) Svaccha, (18) Sparsā, (19) Bhūtes’vara,
- (20) Śabda, (21) Ānanda, (22) Dākini, (23) Alasya, (24) Ratna-dakini, (25) Prabhānanda, (26) Cakra-dākini, (27) Yogānanda, (28) Padmā-dākini, (29) Atīta, (30) Kubja-dākini, (31) Svāda, (32) Pracanda-dākini, (33) Yoges’vara, (34) Caṇḍā, (35) Piṭhes’vara, (36) Kos’alā, (37) Kula-koles’vara, (38) Pāvani, (39) Kukṣees’vara, (40) Samayā, (41) Sri-kaṇṭha, (42) Kāmā, (43) An-anta, (44) Revati, (45) Samp-kara, (46) Jvālā, (47) Piṅgala, (48) Karāla, (49) Madākhya, (50) Kubjikā, (51) Karāla-rātri-guru, (52) Parā (53) Siddha-guru, (54) Sānty-atitā, (55) Ratna-guru, (55) Sāntā, (57) Siva-guru, (58) Vidyā, (59) Mela-guru, (60) Pratiṣṭhā. (61) Samaya-guru and (62) Nivṛtti.

¹ তমঃশ্যাম়.

² স্মরমিহিৰো.

40. Tađitvantam̄ s'aktyā timira-paripanthi-sphuraṇayā
 sphuran-nānā-ratnābharaṇa-parinaddhendra-dha-
 nuṣam ;
 Tava syāmam̄ megham̄ kam api maṇi-pūraika-
 saraṇam
 niṣeve varṣantam̄ hara-mihira-taptam̄ tri-bhu-
 vanam.

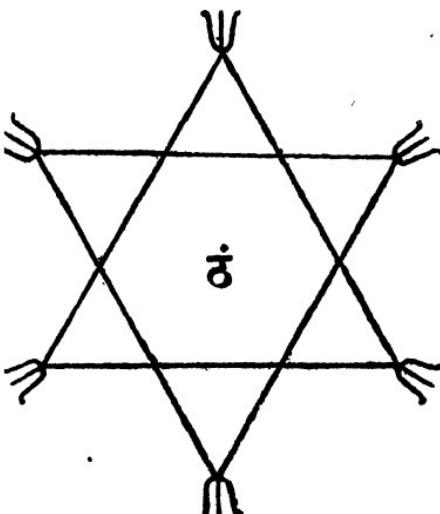
I worship that redoubtable dark-blue cloud, abiding for ever in Thy *Maṇi-pūra*, endowed with lightning in the form of the Sakti, whose lustre controverts darkness, with a rainbow caused by the sparkling of variegated gems set in the jewels (of the Kuṇḍalini), and showering rain over the worlds scorched by Hara (Fire) and Mihira (the Sun).

The names of the deities to be meditated upon in the *Maṇi-pūra-cakra* are said to be Meghes'vara and Saudāmani. They are also known as Amṛtes'vara and Amṛtes'vari and are to be meditated upon by the practitioner as in the middle and surrounded by fifty-two Āpya (watery) Mayūkha-s.¹ *Dark-blue cloud*—the form assumed by Meghes'vara. *Sakti*—known as Saudāmani. *Darkness*—of the *Maṇi-pūra* which is

¹ The fifty-two Āpya-mayūkha-s are : (1) Sadyo-jāta, (2) Māyā, (3) Vāma-deva, (4) S'rī, (5) A-ghora, (6) Padmā, (7) Tat-puruṣa, (8) Ambikā, (9) An-anta, (10) Nivṛtti, (11) A-nātha, (12) Pratiṣṭhā, (13) Janāśrita, (14) Vidyā, (15) A-cintya, (16) S'āntā, (17) S'as'i-s'ekhara, (18) Umā, (19) Tivra, (20) Gaṅga, (21) Maṇi-vāha, (22) Sarasvati, (23) Ambu-vāha, (24) Kamalā, (25) Tejo'-dhis'a, (26) Pārvati, (27) Vidyā-vāgīs'vara, (28) Citrā, (29) Catur-vidhes'vara, (30) Su-kamalā, (31) Umā-gaṅges'vara, (32) Mānmathā, (33) Kṛṣṇes'vara,

rendered into a region of light mixed with darkness, i.e., Mis'ra-loka, by the light effulging from the Kundalini-sakti. There is the traditional view held that the rays of the Sun from the *An-āhata*, conjointly with the heat-rays of the Fire of *Svādhiṣṭhāna*, convert the water of the *Maṇi-pūra* into clouds, which drench with their showers the world-conflagration caused by the *Svādhiṣṭāna*-Fire at the time of the Deluge. There is also the reading, 'Smara-mihira-taptam,' which means, "consumed by the Sun of Desire". 'Hara-mihira' is taken by some to indicate the twelve Āditya-s, of the form of Hara, appearing at the Deluge to consume all the three worlds.

The following points culled from Lakṣmi-dhara's elaborate commentary on this stanza are noteworthy : The Siddha ghuṭikā, a treatise on occultism, not known now to be extent, speaks of Sadā-siva, manifesting himself in the *Maṇi-pūra* as a winter-cloud and shining there with his spouse of the



- (34) S'riyā, (35) S'ri-kaṇṭha, (36) Layā, (37) An-anta, (38) Satī, (39) Sāṃ-kara, (40) Ratna-mekhalā, (41) Pingala, (42) Yas'o-vati, (43) Sādhyākhyā, (44) Hampsānandā, (45) Para-divyaugha, (46) Vāmā, (47) Māra-divyaugha, (48) Jyeṣṭhā, (49) Piṭhaugha, (50) Raudri, (51) Sarves'vara and (52) Sarva-mayi.

form of resplendent lightning. A chapter in the Taittirīyāraṇyaka, wherein is given a detailed description of the origin of the Sun, Moon and Fire and also of the stars and other luminaries making days and nights, all from water, is quoted from. Therein the essence of water—nectar, is referred to as pervading the disc of the Sun, and the Yогin is represented as apostrophizing to the water of the *Maṇi-pūra*, asking for “the essence of that essence, which is of the highest order”. The essence of water is explained to be the Moon. From the Ap-tattva of the *Maṇi-pūra*, the Yогin desires to get at the Moon, the fountain source of all nectar, which, flowing from the lunar disc, passes on to the disc of the Sun, which it nourishes, as long as it flows. As the place of the Moon, the *Baindava-sthāna*, is in the *Sahasrāra*, the essence of the highest order is the nectar oozing out of the *Sahasrāra* and filling up all the Nāḍi-s. A quotation from the Yajur-veda (I, v, 11) deals with the crossing of the ocean of *Samsāra* in strongly built, well-designed and equipped boats, which could withstand the severest hurricanes and storms, wherewith the Yогin could attain Salvation. These boats are said to be comprised, in the *Sri-vidyā*, one of Fire in the *Svādhishṭāna*, another of Earth in the *Mūlādhāra*, another of Ether in the *Viśuddhi*, another of Mind in the *Ājñā*, another of Air in the *An-āhata*, and yet another of Water in the *Maṇi-pūra*.

तवाधारे मूले सह समयया लास्यपरया

^१नवात्मानं मन्ये नवरसमहाताण्डवनटम् ।

^२उभाभ्यामेताभ्यामुदयविधिमुहिश्य दयया

सनाथाभ्यां जङ्गे जनकजननीमज्जगदिदम् ॥ ४१ ॥

41. Tavādhāre mūle saha samayayā lāsya-parayā
navātmānam manye nava-rasa-mahā-tāṇḍava-
naṭam ;
Ubhābhyaṁ etābhyaṁ udaya-vidhīm uddis'ya
dayayā
sanāthābhyaṁ jajñe janaka-janani-maj jagad
idam.

I conceive, in Thy *Mulādhāra*, the Deity dancing the great *Tāṇḍava*, replete with the nine sentiments, along with Samayā intent upon Lāsya, as Navātman. This world came to own its father and mother in these two, with their manifest grace for the act of Creation.

The names of the deities to be meditated upon in this Cakra are Ādi-naṭa and Lāsye'svari, surrounded by the fifty-six Pārthiva (Earthly) Mayūkha-s.³

¹ शिवात्मानं वन्दे.

² °मुभयविधि°

³ The fifty-six Pārthiva-mayūkha-s are : (1) Uddis'vara, (2) Uddis'vari, (3) Jales'vara, (4) Jales'vari, (5) Pūrṇes'vara, (6) Pūrṇes'vari, (7) Kāmes'vara, (8) Kāmes'vari, (9) Śri-kaṇṭha,

Samayā—the Devī that attains similarity with S'iva in Adhiṣṭhāna, Avasthāna, Anuṣṭhāna, Rūpa and Nāman. Similarly, the term ‘Samaya’, when applied to S'iva, should be construed as Īśvara who attains similarity with the Devī in the above respects. The doctrine relating to the worship of Samaya and Samayā is known as Samaya-mata. When the Ādi-naṭa and the Lāsyes'vari, engaged in Tāṇḍava and Lāsyā respectively, catch a glimpse of each other, the world is said to originate from them. When the Tāṇḍava and Lāsyā cease, the world ceases to exist. This is the Kaula-doctrine. As the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhiṣṭhāna* both belong to the region of darkness, the external worship of the Devī in those Cakra-s is countenanced exclusively by the Kaula-s; even though the Samayin-s have nothing to do with such form of worship, still they may worship the Devī of the *Sahasrāra* mentally as having her place in these two gross Cakra-s, in keeping with their own doctrine. It is with a view to stressing this feature that the Devī has been designated significantly as Samayā in this and the previous stanza but one, which deal with the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*, which belong exclusively to the

- (10) Gaganā, (11) An-anta, (12) Svarasā, (13) S'amp-kara, (14) Mati,
- (15) Piṅgala, (16) Pātāla-devi, (17) Nāradākhyā, (18) Nādā, (19) Ānanda, (20) Dākinī, (21) Alasya, (22) S'ākini, (23) Mahānanda, (24) Lākini, (25) Yoga, (26) Kākini, (27) Atita, (28) Sākini, (29) Pāda, (30) Hākini, (31) Ādhāres'a, (32) Raktā, (33) Cakris'a, (34) Caṇḍā, (35) Kuraṅgis'a, (36) Karālā, (37) Madadhṛis'a, (38) Mahocchusmā, (39) An-ādi-vimala, (40) Mātaṅgi, (41) Sarva-jñā-vimala, (42) Pulindā,
- (43) Yoga-vimala, (44) S'ambari, (45) Siddha-vimala, (46) Vācā-parā, (47) Samaya-vimala, (48) Kulālikā, (49) Mitres'a, (50) Kubjā, (51) Uḍḍis'a, (52) Ladhvā, (53) Saṣṭhis'a, (54) Kules'vari, (55) Caryādhisi'a and (56) Ajā.

province of the Kaula-s. According to the Kaulamārga, the *Bindu* is in the *Tri-kona* of the *Mūlādhāra*. Hence the Kaula-s worship the *Bindu* in the *Tri-kona* every day. That *Tri-kona* is of two kinds : one is situated in the middle of the nine Yoni-s of the *Srī-cakra* and the other in the organ of a beautiful young woman. The Pūrva-kaula-s worship the former painted or engraved in the Bhūrja leaf, gold plate, a piece of silk-cloth or on a platform. The Uttara-kaula-s worship the actual organ of the damsel. These are exclusively external in form and not internal, and as such their worship pertains only to the *Mūlādhāra-cakra*. The Kūḍalini therein is known as Kaulini. The worship of the *Tri-kona* pointing downwards therefore amounts to the worship of the Kaulini of the form of *Bindu*. She is given to sleeping always and is therefore worshipped, while she is asleep. When she is roused from her sleep, that constitutes the Liberation for the Kaula-s. She is propitiated with liquor, flesh, fish, etc., mnemonically grouped as the Pañca-makāra-s. As these and the similarly degenerate practices of the Dig-ambara-s and Kṣapaṇaka-s are not countenanced by the Veda-s, they should be considered reprehensible.

According to the Samaya form, the six Cakra-s of the *Srī-cakra* are identical with the six Cakra-s of the human body. The original *Tri-kona*, with which we began to design the *Ṣaṭ-kona* of the *Srī-cakra*, is reputed to be the *Baindava-sthāna*. That is in effect a quadrilateral. We have already seen how this quadrilateral, which contains the *Baindava-sthāna*, is no other than the

disc of the Moon in the thousand-petalled lotus. It is this *Baindava-sthāna* that is otherwise known as 'Sudhā-sindhu' and 'Saraghā'. Hence, neither the external worship of the *Baindava-sthāna* of the Pūrva-kaula-s, nor the degenerate practices of the Uttara-kaula-s can even be remotely meant by or associated with the Samaya form of worship of the *Tri-konā*. The worship of the Samaya-Samayā-conjunction in the *Sahasrāra* is alone the goal of the Samayin-s. The similarity between the Deva and the Devi in all the five respects is indicated in this stanza. The identity of abode is established by the words 'Tavādhāre', meaning that the Deities have their abode in the *Mūlādhāra* of the Devi. The Lāsyā or female-dance and the Tāṇḍava or male-dance, both being types of the same Nr̥tya, their identity of Avasthā or condition is established. The words 'Udaya-vidhim uddisya' establish the identity of Anuṣṭhāna or occupation, both of them being intent on the same purpose, viz., the creation of the world. The identities of form and name between the two are established by the word 'Navātman' occurring in this stanza, as further amplified by the same word occurring in stanza 34. Similarly in the five other stanzas preceding this, wherein the two deities are conceived as placed in the middle of the other five Cakra-s, their identity in these five respects may be established from a careful examination of the stanzas.

For the Samayin-s the worship of the six Cakra-s is not essential, while that of the *Sahasrāra* is the

sine qua non of their doctrine, which consists in the conceiving of the form of the disc of the Moon in the middle of the *Sahasrāra* as the quadrilateral, which is the seat of the *Bindu*, and the *Bindu* therein as the *Sādākhyā* transcending the twenty-five *Tattva-s*, as it is the twenty-sixth *Tattva* of the form of the conjunction of the *Sakti* with *Sadā-siva*. When the Samaya form of worship does not countenance external forms, it is needless to point out that observances, such as the sixteen kinds of *Upacāra-s*, are beyond the province of such worship. The identity between the six *Cakra-s* of the body, (such as the *Mūlādhāra* and others), with the six *Cakra-s* of the *Sri-cakra*, (such as *Tri-konā* and others), that between the quadrilateral containing the *Bindu* of the *Sri-cakra* and the *Sahasrāra*, similarly that between the *Bindu* and *S'iva*, as also that between the *Sri-cakra* in its entirety and the *Pañca-das'ākṣari*, these four kinds of identities are looked upon as forming the essential features of the Samaya form of worship.

Some are of the opinion that there are six kinds of identities. The *Parā*, one of the four divisions of *Nāda*, is of the form of the *Tri-konā* which does not contain the *Bindu*. Of the other three divisions of the *Nāda*, *Pasyanti* is of the form of the *Aṣṭa-konā* of the *Sri-cakra*; while the *Madhyamā* is of the form of the two *Dasāra-s*, and the *Vaikhari* of the *Catur-dasāra*. The *S'iva-cakra-s*, consisting of the two lotuses, the *Mekhalā-traya* and the *Bhū-gṛha*, are inherent in the *Sakti-cakra-s* detailed above. Hence the *Sri-cakra* is implied in the term *Nāda*. The six *Cakra-s*, *Mūlādhāra* and others

of the body, are implied in the term ‘*Bindu*’. The *Kalā-s*, which may be taken either as fifty or three-hundred and sixty in number, and are comprehended in the five elements and the Manas-tattva, are far below the twenty-sixth Tattva. Hence the Bhaga-vati stands far above the *Nāda*, the *Bindu* and the *Kalā*. The *Saha-srāra* is beyond the *Bindu* of the six Cakra-s and is of the character of the *Baindava-sthāna*, the same as the *Sudhā-sindhu* and described also as Saraghā in the Veda. The Tattva beyond the *Nāda* is the Sādākhyā the same as the *Sri-vidyā* or the Brahma-vidyā and described by the term *Cit-kalā*, transcending the fifteen *Kalā-s*, *Dars'ā*, *Dṛṣṭā*, *Darsatā* and others, of the form of the fifteen syllables ‘Ka E Ī La Harīm’ and others, having as their names *Tri-pura-sundari* and others. The six identities referred to are the identities between the permutations of *Nāda*, *Bindu* and *Kalā*, taken two at a time. By worshipping the Devi with the conception of the six identities referred to above, the practitioner becomes dissolved in the Sādākhyā-kalā. It is only after this, that, through the power acquired by meditation on the Devi, having in view the six identities, and the power of Mahā-vedha obtained, by the grace of the Guru, the Bhaga-vati suddenly bursts through the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhishṭhāna* centres of energy and manifests herself directly in the *Maṇi-pūra*. The manner in which the Mahā-vedha is acquired is as follows: Having at first, during the practising stage, got access to the Mahā-vidyā from the Guru in whose custody alone it is, and received instruction only from

the mouth of the Guru, practising the mere muttering of the Mantra in the manner indicated by the Guru, he should at the hour of midnight, on the Aṣṭami Tithi known as the Mahā-navami, in the bright half of the Āśva-yuja month, catch hold of the feet of his Guru. As a result of that, due to the contact of the Guru's hand placed on the crest of the disciple and the imparting once again by him of the Mantra, the procedure to be adopted for the worship of the six Cakra-s, and the manner in which the six kinds of identities are to be experienced by the disciple, there originates the power known as Saiva-mahā-vedha, whereby the practitioner realizes the manifestation of the Sādākhyā. When once the Mahā-vedha is generated in the practitioner, the Bhaga-vati manifests herself in the *Mani-pūra*. Commencing from Arghya, Pādyā and the like and till the offering of jewels set with gems, all the details of worship should be followed with due realization of the Kundalinī in the *Mani-pūra*, and the Devī should thence be transposed to the *An-āhata* chamber of the heart, where offerings, from Dhūpa onward till the offering of food and water for cleansing, should be made, and thereafter in the *Visuddhi* she should be enthroned. While she is engaged in conversation with her comrades there, she should be worshipped with the crystal-like sixteen Kalā-s of the Moon there, as with so many gems and transposed to the Ājñā-cakra, where she, the Kames'vari, should be propitiated by means of various kinds of waving of lights. Thereafter, suddenly, like a streak of lightning, she flashes into the thousand-petalled lotus and, having entered that region,

frolics in the company of Sadā-sīva, in the pleasure-garden, under the shadow of the Kalpaka trees in Maṇi-dvipa, in the middle of the ocean of nectar. Just then the screen should be dropped, and the practitioner should stand all alone till the Devī makes her exit therefrom on her way back to the *Mūlādhāra*.

The view of Sāṃkara-bhagavat-pāda, as could be

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inferred from his description of the Devī in 'Kvaṇat-kānci-dā mā' (St. 7) and others, is that the Devī manifests herself in the *Maṇi-pūra* of the practitioner after his realizing the four kinds of identity. The other view, that the manifestation is the result of the six kinds of

identity being realized by the practitioner, is Laksmidhara's.

Hence the only means open to a Samayin to achieve his objects successful, in this as well as in the other world, is the internal form of worship and the internal form of worship alone.

गतैर्माणिक्यत्वं गगनमणिभिः सान्द्रघटितं

किरीटं ते हैमं हिमगिरिसुते कीर्त्यति यः ।

स नीडेयच्छायाच्छुरणशबलं चन्द्रशकलं

धनुः शौनासीरं किमिति न निबध्नाति¹ घिषणाम् ॥४२॥

42. *Gatair māṇikya-tvam gagana-māṇibhiḥ sāndra-
ghaṭitam kīrtitam te haimam hima-giri-sute kīrtayati yaḥ ;
Sa nīdeyac-chāyāc-churana-s'abalam candra-s'a-
kalam
dhanuh s'aunāśiram kim iti na nibadhnañti
dhisañām.*

O Daughter of the snow-capped Mountain ! he who describes Thy crown of gold closely set with the (twelve) Suns, why will he not gain the impression that the crescent Moon (beside), variegated with the diffused lustre of the various gems embedded therein, is but Sunāśira's bow ?

Having thus far described the Bliss derived by meditation on the Devī in her various aspects, in detail, with a view to acquainting the worshippers, who are not fortunately circumstanced to meditate upon her in the requisite manner, with the grace and charms of her form, from head to foot, the author of this work has devoted for that purpose the rest of the stanzas composing it, known as the Saundarya-lahari, "the flood of beauty ",

¹ किमिदमिति बध्नाति.

as opposed to the Ānanda-lahari, the prior portion of the work, so known because of the flood of spiritual Bliss wherein her votaries find themselves merged on going through it.

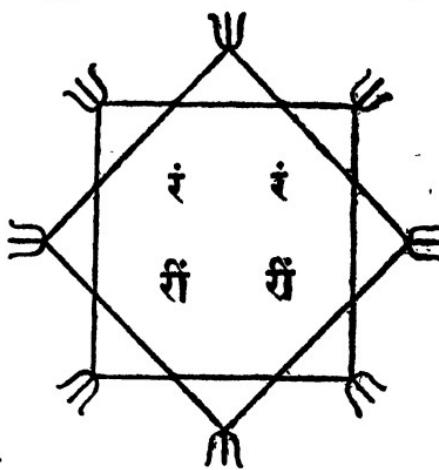
However, this differentiation is not recognized by Laksミ-dhara, Bhāskara-rāya,

Kaivalyāśrama and other learned commentators, who call the entire work the Saundarya-lahari. With a view to singing the praises of the Devī, whose pair of feet stand far above the three hundred and sixty rays emanating from them (as described in stanza 14) the author sets about describing her form from her crown down to her toes. *The twelve Suns*—the original word ‘Gagana-mañibhiḥ’ literally means ‘the sky-gems’; hence the Suns which are twelve in number. *Sunāśtra*—Indra. According to Kaivalyāśrama, the Kiriṭa-mantra ‘Hiranya-kiriṭāya sahasrāditya-tejase namah’, “Salutation to the golden crown dazzling with the lustre of a thousand Suns”, is derived from this stanza describing the Devī’s crown.

धुनोतु ध्वानं नस्तुलितदलितेन्दीवरवनं

घनद्विग्धश्लक्षणं¹ चिकुरनिकुरुम्बं तव शिवे ।

¹ घनं द्विग्धं श्लक्षणं; घनद्विग्धं श्लक्षणं.



यदीयं सौरभ्यं सहजमुपलब्धुं सुमनसो
वसन्त्यस्मिन्मन्ये वलमथनवाटीविटपिनाम् ॥ ४३ ॥

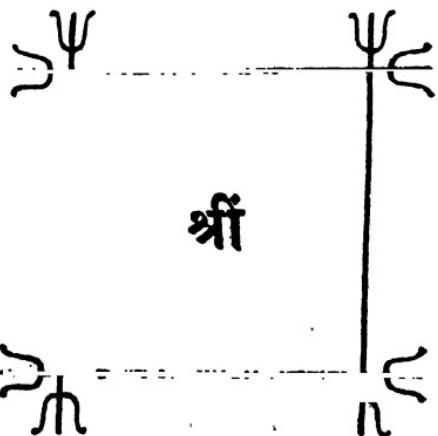
43. Dhunotu dhvāntam̄ nas tulita-dalitendIvara-vanam̄
ghana-snigdha-s'lakṣṇam̄ c i k u r a-nikurumbam̄
tava s'ive;
Yadiyam̄ saurabhyam̄ sahajam upalabdhum su-
manaso
vasanty asmin manye vala-mathana-vāṭī-viṭa-
pinam̄.

O Spouse of Siva ! may Thy lock of hair, which resembles an expanse of blue lilies in bloom and which is thick, shining and soft, drive away our (internal) darkness. I take it the flowers of the trees of the garden of the slayer of Vala, take up their abode in this (lock) (as though) to acquire its inherent fragrance.

The Devī's dark locks reflected on the heart of the meditating votary have the miraculous power of driving away the darkness therefrom.

This enhances the greatness of the Devī to a remarkable extent.

The slayer of Vala—
Indra, who is reputed to have killed Balasura.
The form 'Vala',



which, by the way, accentuates the effect of alliteration, is prevalent in South India, being the same as 'Bala'. The trees referred to are Kalpa trees and the garden is Nandana. Again, it is usual for women to wear flowers for adding fragrance to and enhancing the beauty of their locks ; but in the case of the Devi, as the poet puts it, it is just the reverse.

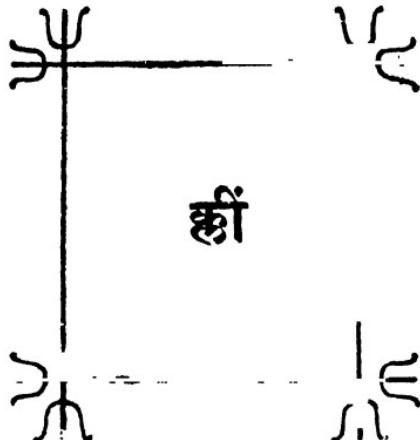
वहन्ती सिन्दूरं प्रबलकबरीभारतिमिर-
 द्विषां बृन्दैर्बन्दीकृतमिव नवीनार्ककिरणम् ।
 तनोतु क्षेमं नस्तव वदनसौन्दर्यलहरी-
 परीवाहस्रोतःसरणिरिव सीमन्तसरणिः ॥ ४४ ॥

44. Vahanti sindūram prabala-kabari-bhāra-timira-
 dviṣām bṛndair ibandī-kṛtam iva navīnārka-
 kiraṇam ;
 Tanotu kṣemam nas tava vadana-saundarya-
 lahari
 parīvāha-srotah-saraṇir iva sīmanta-saraṇih.

May the parting line of the hair over Thy forehead, which verily marks the track taken by the surging flood of beauty of Thy face and which bears the vermilion streak, resembling a beam of the newly rising Sun held in bondage by adversary hordes, viz., the immensely

powerful elements of darkness in (the form of Thy) locks of hair, vouchsafe our welfare.

The language is hyperbolical and presents poetic imagery of a high order. This stanza is also read with its former and latter halves changing places. The reading adopted by us is the one which is quoted by Appayya Dikṣita in his Kuvalā-yānanda.



अरालैः स्वाभाव्यादलिकलभसश्रीभिरलकैः^१

^२परीतं ते वक्त्रं परिहसति पङ्केरुहरुचिम् ।
दरस्मेरे यस्मिन्दशनरुचिकिञ्चकरुचिरे

सुगन्थौ माद्यन्ति ^३स्मरदहनचक्षुर्मधुलिहः ॥ ४५ ॥

45. Arālaiḥ svābhāvyād ali-kalabha-sa-sribhir alakaiḥ
parītam te vaktram parihasati pañke-ruha-rucim ;
Dara-smere yasmin dasana-ruci-kifijalka-rucire
su-gandhau mādyanti smara-dahana - c a k s u r -
madhu-lihah.

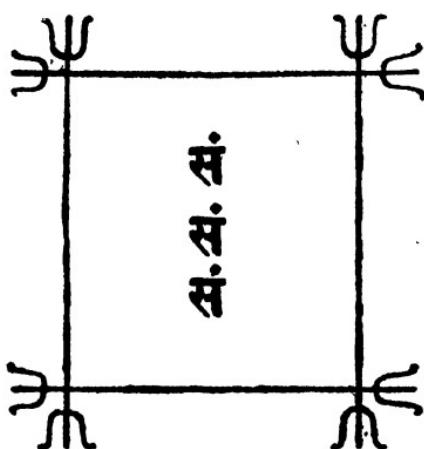
^१ ०दलिकुलहसश्रीभिं०.

^२ परीतं यद्वक्त्रं तव हसति.

^३ स्मरमथन०.

Surrounded by curly hair resembling (swarms of) young bees, Thy face scoffs at the beatuy of the lotus-flower; in which face, smiling gently, rendered handsome by the filament-like brilliance of the teeth and endowed with fragrance, the bees of the eyes of the Destroyer of Smara revel.

The destroyer of Smara—S'iva. Young bees—



'Kalabha' the Saṃskṛt word is generally used to signify the young one of an elephant. Here it is used to indicate the young one of a bee.

ललाटं लावण्यद्युतिविमलमाभाति तव य-

द्वितीयं तन्मन्ये मकुटघटितं चन्द्रशकलम्¹ ।

विपर्यासन्यासादुभयमपि संभूय च मिथः²

सुधालेपस्यूतिः³ परिणमति राकाहिमकरः ॥ ४६

² ०दुभयकृतसंधानमयितः.

³ सधालेपस्फर्तिः.

46. Lalāṭam, lāvanya-dyuti-vimalam ābhāti tava yad
 dvitīyam tan manye makuṭa-ghaṭitam candra-
 s'akalam ;
 Viparyāsa-nyāsād ubhayam api saṃbhūya ca
 mithaḥ
 sudhā-lepa-syūtih parinamati rākā-hima-karaḥ.

I fancy, Thy forehead, which shines bright and clear in the effulgence of its beauty, is a second crescent fixed on to (Thy) crown. For, the two, by being placed invertedly (one above the other) and by blending together, turn out to be the Full-moon besmeared with the balm of nectar.

Besmeared with the balm of nectar—there is a pun on the Samskr̥t equivalent of this phrase which also means “cemented together with a coating of plaster”. The idea is that the two crescents, by being placed in such a manner as to make their horns meet together, form themselves into the Full-moon, the flow of Sudhā from both of them completing the cementing process.

अङ्गौ भुगे किंचिद्द्ववनभयभङ्गव्यसनिनि
त्वदीये नेत्राभ्यां मधुकररुचिभ्यां धृतगुणम्¹ ।

धनुर्मन्ये सव्येतरकरगृहीतं रतिपतेः²

प्रकोष्ठे मुष्टौ च स्थगयति निगृहान्तरमुमे ॥ ४७ ॥

47. Bhruvau bhugne kiṁ cid bhuvana-bhaya-bhaṅga-
vyasanini
tvadiye netrābhyaṁ madhu-kara-rucibhyaṁ
dhṛta-guṇam ;
Dhanur manye savyetara-kara-gṛhītaṁ rati-pateḥ
prakoṣṭhe muṣṭau ca sthagayati nigūḍhāntaram
ume

O Umā, ever intent on the annihilation of the world's fear ! I see in Thy slightly knitted pair of eyebrows the bow of Rati's consort, strung with Thy bee-like pair of eyes, and held (aloft) in his left hand with the middle part hidden, his wrist and clenched fist covering them.

¹ धृतगुणे.

² रतिपतिः.

The underlying idea is this: the Devī with her slightly knit eyebrows demonstrates, as it were, her sole purpose of dispelling fear from the hearts of her countless votaries, as, when she is in that posture, the eyebrows assume the form of a bow readily strung.

ह्रीं
ह्रीं
ह्रीं

अहः सूते सव्यं तव नयनमर्कात्मकतया
 त्रियामां वामं ते सृजति रजनीनायकतया¹ ।
 तृतीया ²ते दृष्टिरदलितहेमाम्बुजरुचिः
 समाधते संव्यां दिवसनिशयोरन्तरचरीम् ॥ ४८ ॥

48. Ahaḥ sūte savyam tava nayanam arkātmakatayā
 tri-yāmām vāmām te sṛjati rajani-nāyakatayā;
 Tṛtiyā te dṛṣṭir dara-dalita-hemāmbuja-ruciḥ
 samādhatte samādhyām divasa-nis'ayor antara-
 carim.

Thy right eye, being of the form of the Sun, begets the Day, while Thy left (eye),

¹ नायकमसुम्.

² दृष्टिस्ते.

of the form of the Moon, begets the Night ;
Thy third eye, which resembles a slightly
blossomed gold-lotus, brings forth Twilight,
which intervenes Day and Night.

This stanza, wherein the Devî's three eyes are said to

बु	शु	च
गु	र	कु
रा	श	के

bring forth day and night with the intervening twilight, may be said to indicate her character as transcending Kâla, all time, from day and night on to infinite time. Her being described as having three eyes indicates also her

oneness with Is'vara, who is reputed to have three eyes.

विशाला कल्याणी स्फुटरुचिरयोध्या कुवलयैः

कृपाधाराऽधारा किमपि मधुरा भोगवतिका ।

अवन्ती दृष्टस्ते बहुनगरविस्तारविजया

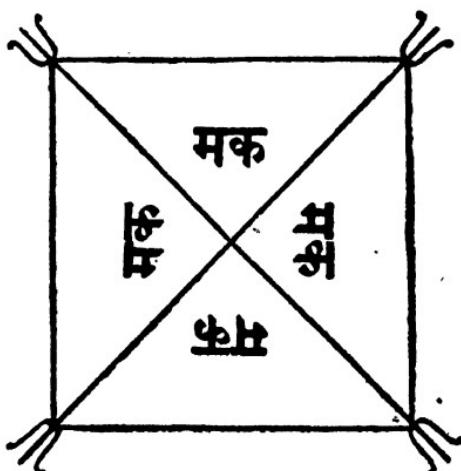
प्रुवं तत्त्वामव्यवहरणयोग्या विजयते ॥ ४९ ॥

49. Visâlâ kalyâñi sphuṭa-rucir a-yodhyâ kuvalayaïh
kîpâ-dhârâ.-"dhârâ kim api madhurâ bhoga-
vatikâ ;

Avanti dṛṣṭis te bahu-nagara-vistāra-vijayā
 dhruvam tat-tan-nāma-vyavaharaṇa-yogyā
 vijayate.

The glance of Thine eyes is all-comprehensive (*Visālā*) ; spells prosperity (*Kalyāṇī*) ; serenely dazzles and (as such) cannot be faced in battle (*A-yodhyā*) by blue lilies ; is the fountain-head of the stream of mercy (*Dhārā*) ; is superbly sweet ('*Madhurā*) ; enjoys immense happiness (*Bhoga-vatī*) ; is the saviour (*Avanti*) (of the devoted) ; outrivals *in extenso* (*Vijayā*, nay) several (other) cities ; and is indeed capable of being (appropriately) indicated by their respective names. All glory to it !

The glance of the Devi's eyes is said to be of an eight-fold character, each one of which is represented to indicate the name of a great city. These eight kinds of glances are common to all women. The glance known as *Visālā* is said to bloom inward ; that known as *Kalyāṇī* is said to be filled with surprise ; the *A-yodhyā*-glance



represents one with the expanded pupil; the Dhārā-glance denotes idleness; the Madhurā-glance is that which shows a slight swirl; the Bhoga-vatī is the friendly one; Avantī is the one of an innocent nature; and Vijayā is the oblique one. The Devī's glances produce respectively the following effects: agitation, attraction, melting, infatuation, subjugation, exorcising, antagonizing and death-dealing.

कवीनां संदर्भस्तबकमकरन्दैकरसिकं
कटाक्षव्याक्षेपभ्रमरकलभौ कर्णयुगलम् ।
अमुच्चन्तौ दृष्टा तव नवरसास्वादतरला-
^१वसूयासंसर्गादलिकनयनं किंचिदरुणम् ॥ ५० ॥

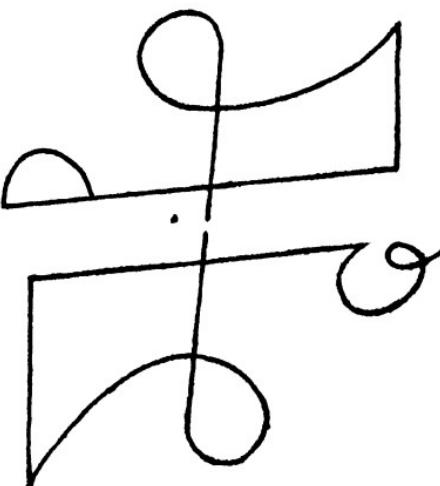
50. Kavīnām̄ samdarbha-stabaka-makarandaika-rasi-
kam
kaṭākṣa-vyākṣepa-bhramara-kalabhou karṇa-
yugalam ;
A-muñcantau dr̄ṣṭvā tava nava-rasāsvāda-taralāv
asūyā-samsargād alika-nayanam̄ kiñcid arunam.

The (third) eye on Thy forehead is somewhat red, (as though) influenced by jealousy, seeing that Thy two young-bee-like obliquely-glancing (eyes), in their eagerness to swallow the nine Rasa-s (poetic sentiments), do not leave off Thy pair of ears, which chiefly delight in the

¹ वसूयासंपर्काद् ०

honey of the cluster-of-flowers of poetic compositions.

Celestial and other bards sing the praises of the Devi with their choicest diction and always fill, as it were, her ears with the honey flowing from their composition. As her right and left eyes partake of it on account of their proximity to the ears, the third eye of the Devi is said to grow jealous of this and turn red in consequence.



शिवे शृङ्गाराद्वा तदितरजने¹ कुत्सनपरा
 सरोषा गङ्गायां गिरिशचरिते² विस्मयवती ।
 हराहिभ्यो भीता सरसिरुहसौभाग्यजयिनी³
 सखीषु स्मेरा ते मयि जननि⁴ हृष्टिः सकरुणा ॥५१॥

¹ तदितरमुखे.

² गिरिशनयने.

³ •सौभाग्यजननी.

⁴ जयति.

51. Sive śrīgārārdrā-tad-itara-jane kutsana-parā
 sa-roṣā gaṅgāyāṁ giri-s'a-carite vismaya-vati ;
 Harāhibhyo bhitā sarasi-ruha-saubhāgya-jayini
 sakhiṣu smerā te mayi janani dṛṣṭih sa-karuṇā.

O Mother ! Thy look is soft with love towards Siva ; scornful towards other folk ; spiteful towards Gaṅgā ; expressive of wonder at Giri-s'a's life-career ; full of dread (when confronted) with the snakes (ornaments) of Hara ; eclipses the beautiful colour of the lotus ; smiles on Thy comrades ; and is full of grace towards me.

Of the nine Rasa-s (sentiments), Śrīgāra (love), Bibhatsa (disgust), Raudra (passion), Adbhuta (wonder), Bhayā-naka (terror), Vīra (heroism), Hāsyā (mirth), Karuṇā (compassion), and Sānta (composure), all except the last one, find in the Devī's glance a resort, in the order mentioned in this stanza.

कृ
कृ
कृ

गते कर्णाभ्यर्णि गरुत इव पक्षमाणि दधती
 पुरां भेतुश्चित्प्रशमरसविद्रावणफले ।

इमे नेत्रे गोत्राधरपतिकुलोत्तंसकलिके
तवाकर्णकृष्टस्मरशरविलासं कलयतः ॥ ५२ ॥

52. Gate karṇābhyanām garuta iva pakṣmāṇi
dadhatī
purāṇī bhettus' citta-pras'ama-rasa-vidrāvaṇa-
phale;

Ime netre gotrā-dhara-pati-kulottamśa-kalike
tavā-karṇākṛṣṭa-smara-s'ara-vilāsam kalayataḥ.

O' Crest-bud of the dynasty of the King of the Mountains ! these two eyes of Thine, fringed with feather-like eyelashes, reaching Thine ears, and causing disturbance in the profound mental placidity of the Destroyer of the Cities (S'iva), play the part of Smara's arrows, drawn up to the ear.

Samara—i.e., Manmatha, the god of love. To him is ascribed the power of agitating the minds of his victims with his flower-arrows. The eyes of the Devī are here compared to Manmatha's arrows, her quarry being her Lord, S'iva. The poet significantly uses the word

रं

'Phala', with a pun on the word, as it means 'fruit' as well as 'an arrow-head'.

विभक्तत्रैवर्णं व्यतिकरितलीलाञ्जनतया¹

विभाति त्वन्नेत्रत्रितयमिदमीशानदयिते ।

पुनः स्रष्टुं देवान्द्रुहिणहरिरुद्रानुपरता-

नजः सत्त्वं बिभ्रतम् इति गुणानां त्रयमिव ॥ ५३ ॥

53. Vibhakta-trai-varṇyam vyatikarita-līlāñjanatayā
 vibhāti tvan-netra-tritayam idam īśāna-dayite ;
 Punaḥ sraṣṭum devān druhīṇa-hari-rudrān upa-
 ratān
 rajaḥ sattvam bibhrat tama iti guṇānām tra-
 yam iva.

O Beloved of Īśāna ! this triad of Thine eyes, displaying the three colours severally, smeared as it is with toilet-collyrium, shines out, as if possessing the triad of Guṇa-s—Rajas, Sattva and Tamas—so as to create once again the Deva-s—Druhiṇa, Hari and Rudra—when they cease to exist.

The three colours—red, white and dark, characteristic of the three Guṇa-s—Rajas, Sattva and Tamas respectively. Create once again—the allusion is to the

¹ ○नीलाञ्जनतया ; ○नीलाम्बुजरुचा.

tradition that the Tri-mūrti-s perish at the Great Deluge, when the universe has its involution, and are brought into existence once again after the Deluge, when the work of creation is undertaken by S'iva in conjunction with the Sakti.

ह्रीं ॥

पवित्रीकर्तुं नः पशुपतिपराधीनहृदये
 दया मित्रैनेत्रैररुणधवलश्यामरुचिभिः ।
 नदः शोणो गङ्गा तपनतनयेति ध्रुवमसुं
 त्रयाणां तीर्थानामुपनयसि संमेदमनधम्¹ ॥ ५४ ॥

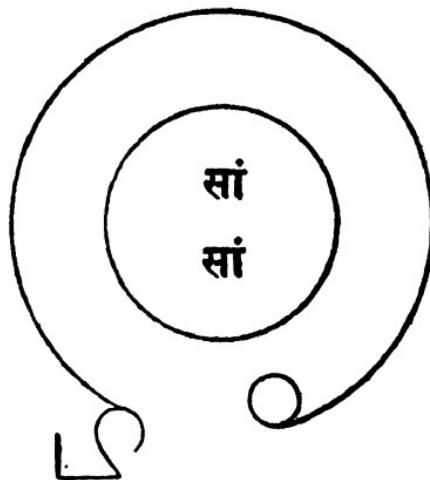
54. Pavitri-kartum nah̄ pas'u-pati-parādhina-hṛdaye
 dayā-mitrair netrair aruṇa-dhavala- s̄ y a m a -
 rucibhiḥ
 Nadah̄ s̄oṇo gaṅgā tapana-tanayeti d h r u v a m
 amum
 t r a y a n a m tīrthānām upanayasi sambhedam
 a n-a gham.

O (Goddess) with a heart entirely devoted to Pas'u-pati ! Thou verily bringest about, with Thy merciful eyes, which are red, white and

¹ •मनधे•

dark in colour, this hallowed (sin-washing) confluence of the three sacred streams of the rivers—Sōṇa, Gaṅgā and Tapana-tanayā, to sanctify us all.

Tapana-tanayā—literally the daughter of the Sun, the Jumna.



निमेषोन्मेषाभ्यां प्रलयमुदयं याति जगती

तवेत्याहुः सन्तो धरणिधरराजन्यतनये ।

त्वदुन्मेषाज्ञातं जगदिदमशेषं प्रलयतः

परित्रातुं शङ्के परिहृतनिमेषास्तव दृशः ॥ ५५ ॥

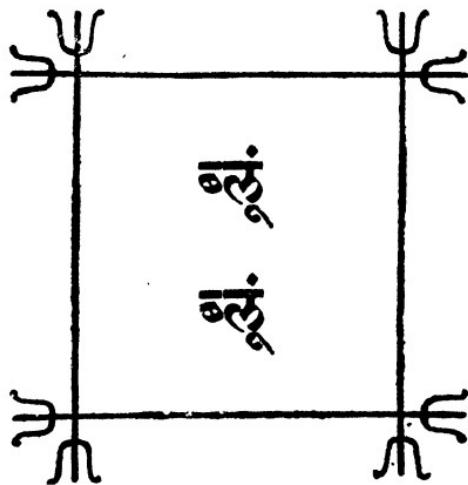
55. Nimeṣonmeṣābhyaṁ pralayam u d a y a m yāti jagatī.

tavety āhuḥ santo dharapi-dhara-rājanya-taneye ;

Tvad-unmeṣāj jātam jagad idam aśeṣam pralayataḥ paritrātum sāṅke parihṛta-nimesās tava dr̥śah

O Daughter of the King of the Mountains !
the Sages say that the world has (its) dissolution
and genesis with the closing and opening
of Thine eyes. Methinks, Thine eyes are
bereft of winking, with a view to save from
dissolution this entire universe, which had its
origin in the opening of Thine eyes.

Here the Devî is represented to be ever wide awake,
lest the universe
should come to ruin,
should she ever
shut her eyes, thus
demonstrating her
concern, as the
Divine Mother, for
the welfare of her
progeny, the world.



तवापर्णे कर्णेऽपनयनपैशुन्यचकिता

निलीयन्ते तोये नियतमनिमेषाः शफरिकाः ।

इयं च श्रीबद्धच्छदपुटकवाटं कुवलयं

जहाति प्रत्यूषे निशि च विघटय्य प्रविशति ॥ ५६ ॥

56. Tavāparṇe karṇe-japa-nayana-pais'unya-cakitā

niliyante toye niyatam a-nimeśāḥ s'apharikāḥ :

Iyam ca s'rīr baddhac-chada-p u t a - k a v ā t ā m
kuvalayam

jahāti pratyūṣe nis'i ca vighaṭayya pravis'ati.

O Aparṇā ! the (glittering) S'apharikā fish ever hide themselves under water without winking, afraid of the tell-tale nature of Thine eyes, which are so close to Thine ears. The Goddess of Beauty, again, leaves the blue-lily at daybreak, when its doorlike petals close, and forces an entrance (into it) at nightfall.

The Devī's eyes resemble both the S'apharikā fish and

the blue-lily. The poet weaves out of his imagination the situation so cleverly portrayed in this stanza. The aquatic asylum sought by the fish, which are ever awake, is said to be due to their fear, lest their rivals, the Devī's eyes, which are so close to her ears, should carry any tales against them.

Similarly the lilies lose their beauty at daybreak, when their petals close, and bloom with the fullness of their beauty at nightfall, when the Devī's eyes, being closed in sleep, would not outshine the beauty of the lilies.



दृशा द्राघीयस्या दरदलितनीलोत्पलरुचा
 दवीयांसं दीनं स्नपय कृपया मामपि शिवे ।
 अनेनायं धन्यो भवति न च ते हानिरियता
 वने वा हर्म्ये वा समकर्ननिपातो हिमकरः ॥ ५७ ॥

57. Dṛśā drāghiyasyā dara-dalita-nilotpala-rucā
 daviyamsam dīnam snapaya kṛpayā mām api
 sive :
 Anenāyam dhanyo bhavati na ca te hānir iyatā
 vane vā harmye vā sama-kara-nipāto hima-
 karaḥ.

O Spouse of Siva ! may Thou graciously bathe even me, who stands helpless at a far off distance, with Thy far-reaching glance, beautiful like the slightly blossomed blue-lily. This (mortal) will derived the *summum bonum* of existence from such (action). By such action, no loss is after all sustained by Thee. The snow-beamed (Moon) sheds the selfsame lustre on a forest as well as a mansion.

The Arthāntara-nyāsa in the last line may be noted.
 The votary appeals
 to the Devī to extend
 her glances, which
 are capable of being
 extended to an un-
 limited distance, to

him also, as he stands separated by a very long distance from her holy presence.

अरालं ते पालीयुगलमगराजन्यतनये
 न केषामाधत्ते कुसुमशरकोदण्डकुतुकम् ।
 तिरश्चीनो यत्र श्रवणपथमुलङ्घ्य विलस-
 नपाङ्गव्यासङ्गो दिशति शरसंधानधिषणाम् ॥ ५८ ॥

58. Arālam te pālī-yugalam aga-rājanya-tanaye
 na keśām ādhatte kusum a-s'ara-kodaṇḍa-
 kutukam
 Tiras'cino yatra s'ravaṇa-paṭha m ullaṅghya
 vilasann
 apāṅga-vyāsaṅgo disati s'ara-saṁdhāna-
 dhiṣaṇām.

O Daughter of the King of the Mountains ! to whom would the arched pair of ridges (between Thine eyes and ears) not convey the grace of the bow of the flower-arrowed (god of love) ? For, Thy long side-glance, directed across which (ridges) and reaching the vicinity of Thine ear, creates the impression of the mounting of an arrow (on the bow-string).

The negative interrogative of the first half of the stanza presupposes an affirmative reply. In the second

half the oblique glance of the Devī is portrayed as the mounting of an arrow on the bow-string, the eye being compared to an arrow.



स्फुरदृण्डाभोगप्रतिफलितताटङ्गयुगलं
चतुश्चकं मन्ये तव मुखमिदं मन्मथरथम् ।

^१यमारुह्य द्रुह्यत्यवनिरथमर्केन्दुचरणं
महावीरो मारः प्रमथपतये सज्जितवते ॥ ५९ ॥

59. Sphurad-gaṇḍābhoga-pratiphalita-tāṭaṅka-yugalam
catus'-cakram manye tava mukham idam man-
matha-ratham :
Yam āruhya druhyaty avani ratham arkendu-
caranam
mahā-vīro māraḥ pramatha-pataye sajjitavate.

This face of Thine, with the pair of Tāṭaṅka-s (ear-ornaments) reflected on Thy

¹ यमाश्रित्य.

glistening cheeks, I fancy to be the four-wheeled chariot of Manmatha, mounted on which, Māra, the valiant warrior that he is, confronts the Lord of the Pramatha (hosts) who (once) got ready (for battle, mounted on) the Earth-chariot with the Sun and the Moon as its wheels.

The comparison of the Devi's face to a four-wheeled chariot is realistic, the face being the body of the chariot, and the two Tāṇkā-s, ear-rings, suspended from the ear-lobes,

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and their reflected images cast on her cheeks forming the four chariot-wheels. The implication is that Manmatha, taking advantage of the beauty of the Devi's face, used it as his chariot and not only challenged the redoubtable field-marshall of the Pramatha-gaṇa-s, who using the Earth itself as his chariot, mounted on the Sun and the Moon as its wheels, once confronted the three Pura-s, but also vanquished him with the adventitious aid of the Devi's beauty. Kaivalyāśrama suggests that 'Āṣritya' would be a better reading for 'Āruhya', remarking that it would be highly improper to conceive of Manmatha mounting on the Devi's countenance.

सरस्वत्याः सूक्तीरमृतलहरीकौशलहरीः
 पिबन्त्याः शर्वाणि श्रवणचुलुकाभ्यामविरलम्¹ ।
 चमत्कारश्लाघाचलितशिरसः कुण्डलगणो
 ज्ञाणत्कारैस्तरैः प्रतिवचनमाचष्ट इव ते ॥ ६० ॥

60. Sarasvatyāḥ sūktīr amṛta-laharī-kaus'ala-hariḥ
 pibantyāḥ s'arvāṇi s'ravaṇa-culukābhyaṁ a-
 viralam ;
 Čamatkāra-s'lāghā-calita-s'irasah kuṇḍala-gaṇo
 jhaṇat-kārais tāraiḥ prati-vacanam ācaṣṭa iva te.

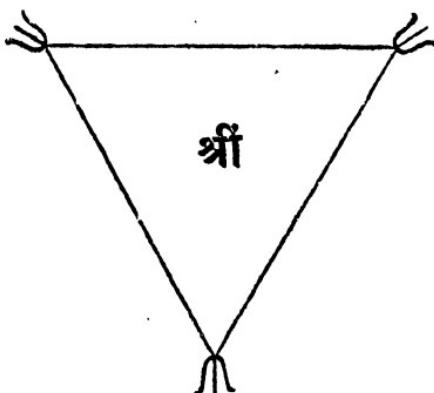
O Consort of S'arva ! while Thou hast been continuously drinking in, with the hollow of Thine outstretched ears, the sweet words of the goddess Sarasvatī, which keep far in the background the flood of nectar, and been shaking Thy head by way of appreciating the merit (of the composition), Thy various ear-ornaments echo in unison, as it were, with loud chimes.

The sweet words of the goddess Sarasvatī—in praise of the Devī. The implication is that the goddess of learning, in her attempt to please her patron and win her approbation, had produced such an exquisitely beautiful composition, wherein she had risen to the exalted heights

¹ ०मविरतम्.

of the art of Poesy, her own field, as to have wrung from the Devī an appreciation indicated by the involuntary shaking of her head; not merely that, but also the Devī's ear-ornaments, inanimate though they were, chimed in unison with their mistress's thoughts, as if touched by the description of their mistress's greatness.

Lakṣmī-dhara construes the stanza in a different



manner altogether, taking the sweet words as coming from the mouth of the Devī herself, on hearing which Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning, is so much over-powered by their grace, as to express her approbation by

shaking her head, when her ear-ornaments also chime in unison. Lakṣmī-dhara takes the last word 'Te' in the stanza as applying to 'Sūktih', ignoring the proximity of the word, 'Sarasvatyāḥ', which immediately precedes it. While, therefore, the natural arrangement of the words in the stanza support our rendering given above, it must be admitted, in Lakṣmī-dhara's defence, that the very design of the author in describing the Devī from head to foot, in the latter part of the poem lends support to Lakṣmī-dhara's interpretation, as this stanza is ostensibly in praise of the 'Vāg-jharī', sweet flow of words of the Devī, and does not pertain to the

proficiency of Sarasvatī in her art, as it is not germane to the topic of this part of the poem. Adopting the same line of argument, it may be noted that the position, assumed by the other commentators and followed by us in our rendering, is strengthened, as the description by the poet of the Devī's shaking of her head in appreciation of Sarasvatī's Vāg-jhārī comes within the design adopted by the author in the latter part of the poem, such description being only of the Devī's face.

असौ नासावंशस्तु हिनगिरिवंशध्वजपटि
त्वदीयो नेदीयः फलतु फलमस्माकमुचितम् ।
^१वहन्नन्तर्मुक्ताः ^२शिशिरतरनिश्चासघटिताः
समद्भूच्या ^३यस्तासां बहिरपि च मुक्तामणिधरः ॥६१॥

O Flag of the staff (dynasty) of the snow-capped Mountain! may this, the bamboo of Thy nose, immediately bear us the cherished

१ वहत्यन्ते ०

२ शिशिरकर०

३ यत्तासीं

fruit. Bearing in its (hollow) interior pearls, kept in their places by Thy very cool breath, it wears a pearl outside also, there being an abundance of them (pearls therein).

Flag—Here is a clever metaphorical reference made by the poet to the Devī, the daughter of Himavat, she being represented by implication as the flag conspicuously floating at the top of the dynasty of Himavat which is represented to be the bamboo-staff on which flag floats.

Staff—note the pun on the original word ‘Vamsā’, which means ‘bamboo’, as well as ‘dynasty’. Here the Devī’s nose is compared to the bamboo, which encloses a hollow within and which, according to the tradition obtaining among Saṃskṛt writers, is described as producing pearls. *The cherished fruit*—ostensibly the pearl of the bamboo, but really the Kaivalya sought from the Devī. The fact that the Devī’s nose wears as an ornament a pearl outside, is taken advantage of by the poet, who represents it as one of the pearls in the hollow of the bamboo-like nose, cast by the exhaling breath of the Devī and forming an index, as it were, to the pearls inside. Lakṣmī-dhara adopts the following reading: “*Vahaty antar muktāḥ sisirakara-nisvāsa-galitāṇi samṛddhyā yat tāsāṇi bahir api ca muktā-maṇi-dharah*”, and takes ‘*Sisirakara*’, which means ‘the Moon’, as indicating the breath passing through the left (*Idā*) Nādī, wherein, according to Yoga-sāstra, the Moon functions. Then he construes

the compound word 'Muktā-maṇi-dharah' as 'Muktā-manīm dhṛtavān', and not satisfied with this, suggests as a better reading,

'Muktā - m a ḡ i m adhāt'. In that case the latter half would mean: "It bears pearls in its (hollow) interior and hence wears a pearl outside also, cast as it were by the lunar (left nostril) breath, there being an abundance of them (pearls therein)." Herein is reference to the South Indian custom of boring a hole through the left side of the nose of women, so as to attach an ornament with a pearl pendant.

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प्रकृत्या ऽरक्तायास्तव सुदति दन्तच्छदरुचेः

प्रवक्ष्ये सादृशं जनयतु फलं विद्वुमलता ।

^१न विम्बं ^२तद्विम्बप्रतिफलनरागादरुणिं

तुलामध्यारोहुं कथमिव न लज्जेत^३ कलया ॥ ६२ ॥

^१ क विम्बं.

^२ तद्विम्बः ; द्विविम्बः .

^३ विलज्जेत.

62. Prakṛtyā " raktāyās tava sudati dantac-chada-ruceh
pravakṣye sādṛśyam janayatu phalam vidruma-
latā ;

Na bimbam tvad-bimba-pratiphalana-rāgād aruṇi-
tam
tulām adhyāroḍhum katham iva na lajjeta
kalayā.

O (Goddess) with beautiful (rows of) teeth !
I shall presently name what equals the lustre
of Thy naturally red lips. Let the coral-
creeper bear fruit. It is not the Bimba fruit.
Having turned red because of the redness
caused by the reflection of Thy form, how
will it not feel ashamed to be weighed in the
balance, even to the slightest extent ?

Having described the nose of the Devī, the poet next
proceeds to describe her lips, but finds himself baffled in

मं
मं
मं

calling to mind any
object in nature,
which, like the
Devi's body, from
head to foot, is of
a naturally red col-

our and, at the same, time, has a part redder still,
corresponding to her lips. In the first flush, he lands on
the coral creeper, which is of a similar hue, root and
branch, and as he could not conceive of any part of it

comparable to the Devi's lips, he fancies that, possibly, when the creeper bears fruit, the latter might be redder still and on that account resemble the Devi's lips. But as he has not heard of or seen the coral fruit, he pauses and is forced to say, 'Let the coral-creeper bear fruit'. Then he lights on the Bimba fruit, as an alternative, but has to reject that also, for the reasons stated in the stanza. The reading '*Dṛg-bimba-pratiphalaṇa*' means, "caused by the reflection of the Sun (one of the Devi's eyes) 'thereon'", the underlying idea being apparently that the Bimba fruit has its colour turned to red, only as it ripens under the influence of the Sun's rays; while the reading '*Tad-bimba, etc.*', means "caused by the reflection of the lips themselves", the word 'Tad' indicating 'Dantac-chada', i.e., lips. *How will it not feel ashamed, etc.?*—as the Bimba fruit does not make the slightest approach in point of colour to the Devī's lips, it is bound to feel ashamed at the very suggestion that it should stand such a comparison.

स्मितज्योत्साजालं तव वदनचन्द्रस्य पिबतां
चकोराणामासीदतिरसतया चञ्चुजडिमा ।
अतस्ते शीतांशोरमृतलहरीमम्लरुचयः^१
पिबन्ति स्वच्छन्दं निशि निशि भृशं काञ्जिकधिया॥६३॥

63. Smita-jyotsnā-jālam tava vadana-candrasya pibatām
Cakorāṇām āsiid ati-rasatayā cañcu-jadimā ;

¹ •माम्लरुचयः

Atas te s'itāṁśor amṛta-laharim amla-rucayah
pibanti svac-chandam nis'i nis'i bhṛṣam kāñjika-
dhiyā.

There was satiety in the beaks (reached), owing to excessive sweetness, by the Cakora birds drinking the moonlight-like smile on Thy moon-like face. Hence, eager to taste something sour, they freely drink, every night, ardently, the nectar flowing from the Moon, in the belief that it is gruel.

Something sour—by way of a change. *Gruel*—which resembles nectar in appearance.

ह्रीं

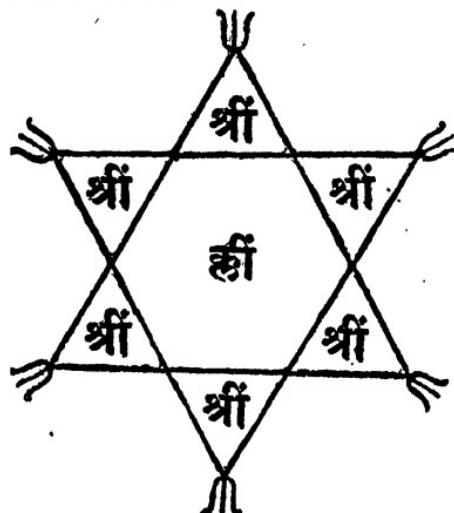
अविश्वान्तं पत्युर्गुणगणकथाऽऽग्रेडनजपा
जपापुष्पच्छाया तव जननि जिहा जयति सा ।
यदग्रासीनायाः स्फटिकदृषदच्छच्छविमयी¹
सरस्वत्या मूर्तिः परिणमति माणिक्यवपुषा ॥ ६४ ॥

¹ ○च्छविमयी:

64. A-vis'rāntam patyur guṇa-gana-kathā-”mreḍana-
 japā
 japā-puṣpac-chāyā tava janani jihvā jayati sā ;
 Yad-agrāsināyāḥ sphatika-dṛśad-acchac-c h a v i-
 mayī
 sarasvatyā mūrtih pariṇamati māṇikya-vapusā.

O Mother ! glory to that tongue of Thine,
 which is of the colour of the Japā flower, and
 which unceasingly mutters prayers, reiterating
 the glorious achievements of Thy Lord, while
 the crystal-like, bright-white body of Sarasvatī
 seated at the tip (of Thy tongue) gets trans-
 formed into a ruby.

Ruby—as a result of the piece of crystal being set off
 against a red background.



रणे जित्वा ^१दैत्यानपहृतशिरस्तैः कवचिभि-
 निंवृत्तैश्चण्डांशत्रिपुरहरनिर्मल्यविमुखैः ।
 विशाखेन्द्रोपेन्द्रैः ^२शशिविशदकर्पूरशकला
^३विलीयन्ते मातस्तव वदनताम्बूलकबलाः ॥ ६५ ॥

65. Raṇe jitvā daityān apahṛta-s'iras-traiḥ kavacibhir
 nivṛttais' cañḍāṁś'a-tri-pura-hara-nīrmaṇyā-
 vimukhaiḥ ;
 Vis'ākhendropendraiḥ s'asi-vis'ada-karpūra-s'akalā
 vilīyante mātas tava vadana-tāmbūla-kabalāḥ.

O Mother ! the (chewed) betel-and-nut (mixed) with the powder of refined camphor radiant like the Moon, (spit) off Thy mouth, is eagerly set upon by Vis'ākha, Indra and Upendra, on their return after vanquishing the Daitya-s in battle, with their head-gear doffed and clad in armour, having given up the offal of Tri-pura-hara as falling to the share of Cañḍa.

Vis'ākha—Skanda, the commander-in-chief of the celestial army. *Upendra*—Viṣṇu. *Cañḍa*—a devotee

^१ दैत्यानुपहृत०

^२ शशिविशिर०

^३ विलिप्यन्ते ; विलुप्यन्ते.

of Siva, worshipped as one of the Pañca-mūrti-s in Siva shrines, whose privilege it is to claim as his the Nirmālya, what is thrown off, by his Lord. Skanda and his lieutenants, returning victorious from the battle-field, are represented here as sharing among themselves the chewed betel, nut and refined camphor spat out of the Devī's mouth, viewing it as a worthy meed for their trouble, after giving up to Caṇḍa the undisputed ownership of Siva's offal. The doffing of the head-gear is by way of showing their veneration for the Devī.



विपञ्चया गायन्ति विविधमपदानं पुररिषो-^१

स्वया ऽरब्बे वकुं चलितशिरसा^२ साधुवचने ।

तदीयैर्मधुर्यैरपलपिततन्त्रीकलरवां

निजां वीणां वाणी निचुलयति चोलेन निभृतम् ॥६६॥

^१ स्वलितवचसा ; ललितवचसा.

66. Vipañcyā gāyantī vividham apadānam pura-ripos
 tvayā "rabdhe vaktu calita-s'irasā sādhu-
 vacane ;
 Tadiyair mādhuryair apalapita-tantrī-kala-ravām
 nijām viñām vāṇī niculayati colena nibhṛtam.

Vāṇī, rendering upon the harp (songs recounting) the various past achievements of Pura-ripu, quietly covers with its sheath her own instrument, the sweet notes of whose strings being far excelled by the soft melody of the words of praise with which Thou beganest, shaking Thy head, to applaud (her rendering).

Vāṇī—Sarasvatī. the Goddess of Learning. *Pura-*
ripu—Lord Siva. The sweet music of the Devi's words

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so far excelled the melodious notes produced by the delicate touches of Sarasvati on her harp, that the latter, so well reputed as the finest player

on the harp, the instrument ever associated with her name, quietly laid it aside and began to cover it with its sheath, as there was little chance of her making the

feeblest approach even with her instrument to the Devī's melodious voice.

कराग्रेण स्पृष्टं तुहिनगिरिणा वत्सलतया
 गिरीशेनोदस्तं मुहुरधरपानाकुलतया ।
 करग्राद्यं शंभोर्मुखमुकुरवृन्तं गिरिसुते
 कथंकारं ब्रूमस्तव ^१चिबुकमौपम्यरहितम् ॥ ६७ ॥

67. Karāgrena spr̄ṣṭam tuhina-giriṇā vatsalatayā
 giriś'enodastam muhur adhara-pānākulatayā ;
 Kara-grāhyam s'ambhor mukha-mukura-vṛntam
 giri-sute
 katham-kāram brūmas tava cibukam aupamya-
 rahitam.

O Daughter of the Mountain ! in what manner shall we describe Thy chin, touched by Hima-vat with the tips of his fingers by way of showing his affection towards his child, raised often and often by the Lord of the Mount (Kailāsa) with eagerness to implant a kiss, fit to be fondly handled by S'ambhu, matchless and forming the base of Thy mirror-like face ?

¹ चुबुकः

This stanza describes the chin of the Devi.



भुजाश्लेषान्तित्यं पुरदमयितुः कण्टकवती
 तव ग्रीवा धते मुखकमलनालश्रियमियम् ।
 स्वतः श्वेता कालागुरुबहुलजम्बालमलिना
 मृणालीलालित्यं वहति यदधो^१ हारलतिका ॥ ६८ ॥

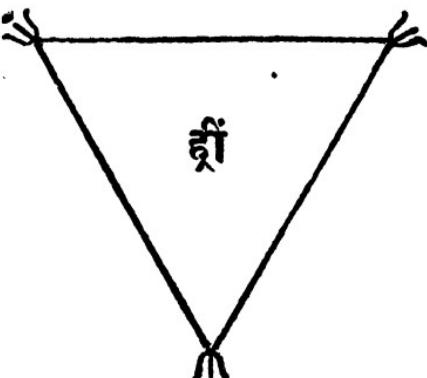
68. Bhujāślesān nityam pura-damayituḥ kaṇṭaka-vatī
 tava grīvā dhatte mukha-kamala-nāla-s'riyam
 iyam ;

Svataḥ śvetā kālāguru-bahula-jambāla-malinā
 mṛṇāli-lālityam vahati yad-adho hāra-latikā.

This neck of Thine, horripilated often owing to the embrace of the vanquisher of the (three) Pura-s, assumes the aspect of the stalk Thy lotus-like face, for the reason that the pearl-necklace (worn) thereunder, itself white, but rendered dark owing to the profuse application of the black mud-like Aguru-paste, attains the beauty of the tender part of the lotus-stalk.

¹ यदहो.

The Devī's face is the lotus, her horripilated neck is its stalk covered with horny processes, and the pearl necklace with the dark Aguru-paste is the tender part of the stalk embedded in the mud.



गले रेखास्तिसो गतिगमकगीतैकनिपुणे

^१विवाहव्यानद्वप्रगुणगुणसंख्याप्रतिभुवः ।

विराजन्ते नानाविधमधुररागाकरभुवां

त्रयाणां ग्रामाणां स्थितिनियमसीमान इव ते ॥ ६९ ॥

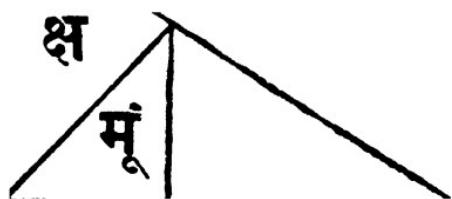
69. Gale rekhaḥ tisro gati-gamaka-gītaika-nipune
vivaha-vyānaddha-praguna-guṇa-saṃkhyā-prati-
bhuvah ;
Virājante nānā-vidha-madhura-rāgākara-bhuvām
trayāṇām grāmāṇām sthiti-niyama-sīmaṇa iva te.

O unique Demonstrator of procedure, undulations and song ! on Thy neck shine forth three lines, as though denoting the number of

¹ •नद्वत्रिगुण•

strings made of twisted threads auspiciously tied (round the neck) during (Thy) marriage forming as it were the boundaries demarcating the positions of the three Grāma-s, which constitute the treasure-mine of the various kinds of melodious modes of Music.

Procedure—differentiated as Mārga and Desī, according to the Science of Music; the former is the original type known as Brahma-gītā, adopted when music came into vogue, while the latter represents the types adopted in the different Des'a-s or parts of



the country. *Undulations*—due to variations in the modulation. *Song*—words set to music, *i.e.*, musical compositions. *Grāma-s*—musical scales, known as Śadja-, Madhyama- and Gām-dhāra-grāma-s, according as they commence from Śadja-, Madhyama- and Gāndhāra-svaras. The last Grāma is not in vogue in our world, while the second is recognized by some old writers to have been in vogue in their days. It is not, however, recognized nowadays by modern exponents, such as Veṅkaṭa-makhin. Evidently all the three are known to celestial Music. Kaivalyāśrama makes mention of the Pañcama-grāma in the place of the Gāndhāra-grāma.

मृणालीमुद्गीनां तव भुजलतानां चतस्रणां

चतुर्भिः सौन्दर्यं सरसिजभवः स्तौति वदनैः ।

नखेभ्यः^१ संत्रस्यन्प्रथममथनादन्धकरिपो-

श्वतुण्णं शीषणां^२ सममभयहस्तार्पणधिया ॥ ७० ॥

70. Mṛṇāli-mṛḍvīnāṁ tava bhuja-latānāṁ catasrṇāṁ caturbhīḥ saundaryam̄ sarasi-ja-bhavah̄ stauti vadanaih̄ ; Nakhebhyaḥ s a m̄ t r a s y a n̄ prathama-mathanād andhaka-ripos caturṇāṁ sīrṣānāṁ samam abhaya-hastārpaṇa-dhiyā.

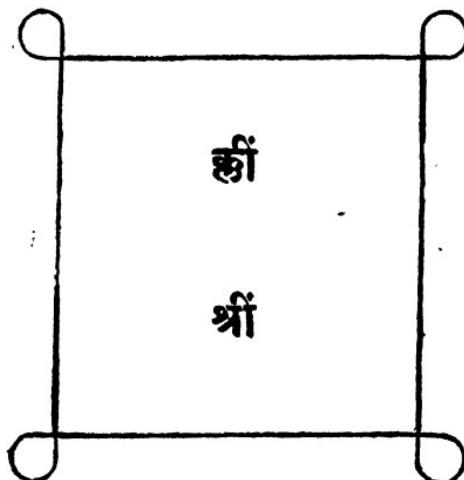
The lotus-born (Brahman) praises the beauty of Thy four creeper-like arms, with his four faces, afraid of the nails of the enemy of Andhaka, one of their fellows (the fifth head) having been once chopped off, in the belief that (the Devī's arms) would vouchsafe safety to his four (remaining) heads at the same time.

Afraid of—and therefore seeking the Devī's grace, so as to ward off a similar contingency. *The enemy of*

¹ ०प्रथमदमना०

² वक्त्राणां.

Andhaka—Siva. The allusion is to the chopping off of the fifth head of Brahman by Parama-siva. The story goes



that Brahman had originally five heads like Parama-siva and was vaunting, on that account, to have attained equality with the latter. Hence, to teach him a salutary lesson, Parama-siva punished him thus and deprived him, once for

all of the reason for such vainglory.

नखानामुद्योतैर्नवनलिनरागं विहसतां
कराणां ते कान्ति कथय कथयामः कथमुमे ।

क्याचिद्वा साम्यं भजतु कलया हन्त कमलं
यदि क्रीडलक्ष्मीचरणतललाक्षाऽरुणदलम्¹ ॥ ७१ ॥

71. Nakhānām uddyotair nava-nalina-rāgām vihasatām
karāṇām te kāntiṁ kathaya kathayāmaḥ
katham ume :
Kayaścid vā sāmyaṁ bhajatu kalayā hanta kamalam
yadi kriḍal-lakṣmī-carana-tala-lakṣā-'runa-dalam.

¹ •लाक्षारसचणम्.

O Umā ! how shall we characterize the splendour of Thy hands which, with the lustre of their finger-nails, throw into the background the bright hue of the newly bloomed lotus ? Pray tell us. In case the lotus (has) its petals turned red (from contact) with the lac-dye on the soles of Lakṣmī's feet playing upon it, then, by all means, let it (the lotus) somewhat resemble (Thy hands), as it cannot be helped.

The underlying idea is that there is nothing comparable to the splendour of the Devi's hands, and if at all an approach is made to it by any thing, it is by the lotus flower. Even that is due to its having derived its hue from the lac-dye on Lakṣmī's feet playing upon it.



समं देवि स्कन्दद्विपवदनपीतं स्तनयुगं

तवेदं नः खेदं हरतु सततं प्रस्नुतमुखम् ।

यदालोकयाशङ्काऽकुलितहृदयो हासजनकः

स्वकुम्भौ हेरम्बः परिमृशति हस्तेन झटिति ॥ ७२ ॥

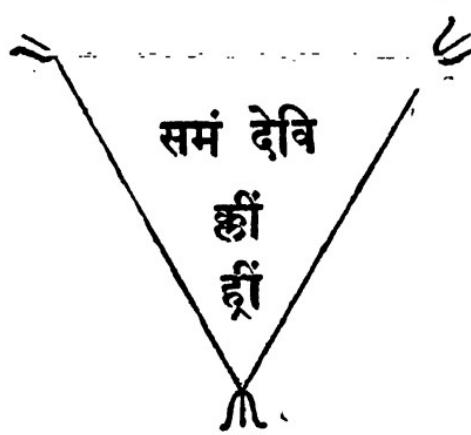
72. Samāṁ devi skanda-dvipa-vadana-pītaṁ stana-
yugam

tavedam̄ nah khedam̄ haratu satataṁ prasnuta-
mukham ;

Yad ālokyāśaṅkā-”kulita-hṛdayo hāsa-janakaḥ
sva-kumbhau herambah parimṛṣ'ati hastena
jhaṭ-iti.

O Goddess ! may Thy breasts, ever flowing with milk and sucked simultaneously by Skanda and Dvipa-vadana—on seeing which Heramba, his mind distracted with doubt, suddenly touches his own pair of frontal globes with his hand, creating laughter—drive away our misery.

Dvipa-vadana—the elephant-faced, i.e., Gaṇeśa.



Heramba—is also Gaṇeśa. *Doubt*—as to whether he was sucking from the frontal globes of his own head or from his mother's breast. The confusion is due to the close similarity between the two

pairs, to express which he scratches his head with his hand.

अमू ते वक्षोजावमृतरसमाणिक्यकुरुपौ^१
 न संदेहस्पन्दो नगपतिपताके मनसि नः ।
 पिबन्तौ तौ यस्मादविदितवधूसंगमरसौ^२
 कुमारावद्यापि द्विरदवदनकौञ्चदलनौ ॥ ७३ ॥

73. Amū te vakṣo-jāv amṛita-rasa-māṇikya-kutupau
 na samdeha-spando naga-pati-patāke manasi
 nah ;
 Pibantau tau yasmād a-vidita-vadhū-saṃgama-
 rasau
 kumārāv adyāpi dvi-rada-vadana-krauñca-
 dalanau.

O Emblem of the Lord of the Mountains !
 These two breasts of Thine are verily containers
 (chiselled out) of ruby and filled with nectar.
 There is not even the slightest doubt in our
 minds (about this). As Dvi-rada-vadana and
 Krauñca-dalana who drink (out of the two)
 are innocent of copulative pleasure, they are,
 even to-day, children.

Dvi-rada-vadana—Gaṇes'a. *Krauñca-dalana*—the
 breaker of Krauñcādri, i.e., Skanda. *Are, even to-day,*
children—as both Gaṇes'a and Skanda, though long past

¹ °माणिक्यकलशौ.

² °वधूसञ्जरसिकौ.

the age of childhood, are ever in the enjoyment of the Bliss of the Brahman, the idea of copulative pleasure does not at all enter their minds, even though they are ever in the company of Siddhi-lakṣmi and Deva-senā, their respective consorts, and as such are verily children even to-day, being innocent of the worldly pleasure so often associated with the company of women.

हां

वहत्यम्ब स्तम्बेरमदनुजकुम्भप्रकृतिभिः

समारब्धां मुक्तामणिभिरमलां हारलतिकाम् ।

कुचाभोगो विम्बाधररुचिभिरन्तः शबलितां

प्रतापव्यामिश्रां पुरदमयितुः¹ कीर्त्तिमिव ते ॥ ७४ ॥

74. Vahaty amba stambe-rama-danu-ja-kumbha-pra-
kṛtibhiḥ samārabdhām muktā-maṇbhīr amalām hāra-
latikām ; Kucābhogo bimbādhara-rucibhir antaḥ sabalitām
pratāpa-vyāmistrām pura-dāmayituh kīrttim
iva te.

¹ पुरविजयिनः

O Mother ! the region of Thy breasts wears a creeper-like lucid garland, strung with pearls from the skull of Stambe-rama-danu-ja, its natural lustre variegated with the reflected lustre of Thy Bimba lips, (thus) resembling the fame of the vanquisher of the (three) Pura-s intermixed with his valour.

Skull of Stambe-rama-danu-ja—i.e., of Gajāsura, a demon in the form of an elephant, said to have been vanquished by Śiva, who, to mark his victory over him, wore his hide as a garment. Pearls of various colours, according to tradition, are said to be found in the skull of an elephant, the hollow of a bamboo, the hood of a snake, the cloud, the sugar-cane and the pearl-oyster. The pearls obtained from the skull of Gajāsura are worn by the Devī as a trophy round her neck. Again, fame is described by poets as of a white colour and valour as of a red colour. Hence the comparison between the pearl-necklace of the Devī tinged with the red lustre of her lips and the fame and valour of her Lord.

दु
ली
सौः

तव स्तन्यं मन्ये धरणिधरकन्ये^१ हृदयतः
पयःपारावारः परिवहति सारस्वत इव^२ ।
दयावत्या दत्तं द्रविडशिशुरास्वाद्य तव यत्
कवीनां प्रौढानामजनि कमनीयः कवयिता ॥ ७५ ॥

75. Tava stanya m manye dharani-dhara-kanye
hrdayataḥ
payah-pāravāraḥ parivahati sārasvata iva ;
Dayā-vatyā dattam̄ dravida-s'isur asvādya tava yat
kavīnām̄ praudhānām̄ ajani kamanīyah kavayitā.

O Daughter of the Mountain ! I fancy that the ocean of the milk of poesy rising out of Thy heart verily causes the milk of Thy breasts to flow, on swallowing which (milk) given by Thee with grace, the Dravidian child became the poet-laureate among great poets.

Thy heart—the Devi's heart is here represented to contain the ocean of the milk of poesy, which ebbs and flows there. During spring-tide the milk of poesy overflows and mixes with the milk of her breasts. No wonder that the Dravidian child, nursed on such milk coupled with the Devi's grace, developed poetic talent of a high order.

^१ तुहिनगिरिकन्ये.

^२ सारस्वतमिव.

Regarding the identity of the Infant Prodigy, the Dravida-s'is'u here referred to, there are various versions. Lakṣmī-dhara, Kaivalyāśrama and others maintain that the reference is to Śaṅkara-bhagavat-pāda himself. The story is, according to Kaivalyāśrama, as follows : Śaṅkarā's father, who was a pious devotee of the Devī, would never fail to visit the local temple every day and, after bathing the Devī with milk and making Pūjā, was in the habit of returning home with a small quantity of Nirmalya milk on which his little child was fed every day. When he had to be temporarily absent from his village, he left instructions with his wife that the Pūjā should be performed by her as usual during his absence. She was carrying out her husband's mandate, but as she had to keep aloof during her menstrual period, she directed her child, the infant Śaṅkara, to go to the temple and perform Pūjā in her stead. The child, in his simplicity, was under the impression that the milk was intended to be drunk by the Devī and felt surprised that the Devī would not partake of it. When at the importunity of the child, the Devī drank all the milk, he burst into tears and called upon her to return to him the usual quantity intended for his use. The Devī, out of compassion, suckled the child, whereupon it burst into rhapsodies of praise and returned home, singing songs which automatically came out of his mouth. Just then the child's father returned from his journey and greeted him with inexpressible joy. The Devī soon appeared to the father in a dream and prophesied a remarkable career for the child blessed by her breast-feeding.

Kāmes'vara-sūri, after narrating the above, gives another version of it, adding that that version was current at Kāñcī and its neighbourhood in his days. In this version the father, who is very poor, is out on his begging excursion, while the mother is away fetching water from the river, and the child, suddenly waking in his cradle, cries for milk. Pārvatī and Pārāmes'vara, who happen just then to pass that way in their Ākāśa-yāna, hear the appealing cries of the infant and hie thither, when Pārvati takes the child in her arms and suckles him out of compassion. The rest of the story is the same as the previous one.

There is yet another account given in the Malaiyālam edition of Saundarya-lahari by Kanṭiyūr Mahā-deva Sāstrin, in his commentary on the forty-first stanza, *i.e.*, the last of the Ānanda-laharī portion. According to this version, the entire work was of a Siddha of the name of Draviḍa-s'is'u, who had it inscribed on the slopes of Mount Kailāsa, and when Sāṃkara-bhagavat-pāda paid a visit to the Mount as a pilgrim and was reading the work, the Devī called the attention of the Siddha thereto and commanded him to wipe off the work as it contained profound secrets not to be revealed to mortals. Even before the Siddha carried out the said command, Sāṃkara was able to commit to memory forty-one stanzas at random out of the hundred. Before he could memorize the rest, the entire work had been cleanly wiped off by the Siddha. On his return home Sāṃkara wrote out from memory the forty-one stanzas, which now form the first part of the work, and composed the other

stanzas requisite to make up the one hundred. The difference in the style and theme between the two parts is given out as a reason for credence being attached to this story of the authorship of the work. Dravida-s'is'u's marvellous powers of word-portraiture are ascribed in this story to his having been fed on the Devi's milk. Mahā-deva Śāstrin gives this story for what it is worth and does not express any opinion of his own on its authenticity.

Another commentator, the author of Sudhā-vidyotinī, says that the Dramida-s'is'u referred to is one Pravara-sena, son of Dramida, a Kṣattriya prince of the Dramida country. This commentator, whose name cannot be traced, says that he is the son of Pravara-sena and claims that the account given by him is authentic, as it is based on the direct testimony of the Dramida-s'is'u himself, *i.e.*, his father, the child of Dramida. The story is that Dramida, as soon as Pravara-sena was born, was advised by his minister Suka that the birth of the son was an evil portent for his family, and should the child be allowed to survive, he would lose his kingdom. The king ordered his men to abandon the child in the neighbouring hill-tracts. A tiger carried the child to its cavern and left him at its mouth taking him to be a bundle of gems. The child soon became reminiscent of his Yogic powers acquired during his previous birth and began to praise the Devi, who, taking pity on the child, nursed him. Some time thereafter the child was rescued by a party of hunters and restored to the throne.

Yet others look upon S'ri Jñāna-saṁbandha as the Dravida-sis'u. This is one of the four reputed Tamil Saints, (the others being Appa, Sundara, and Māṇikya-vācaka) who are the authors of several hymns in praise of Siva, and are almost deified throughout the Tamil country. S'ri Jñāna-saṁbandha is said to be a native of Shiyāli. His father, S'iva-pāda-hṛdaya, and his mother, Bhaga-vatī, were pious Brāhmaṇa-s, ever devoted to the worship of the God presiding over the local Siva temple. By the Lord's grace a child was born to them after a long penance. One day, when this child was about three years old, he was taken to the temple-tank by S'iva-pāda-hṛdaya, who leaving him on the Ghat, went to bathe in the tank. The child, left alone in an unfamiliar environment, soon began to cry, calling out "Mother ! Father !" This touched the heart of the Lord S'iva of the temple, who at once asked his spouse to take the child and feed him with her milk. The child was soon appeased and stood there with milk flowing out of his mouth. On noticing this, the father, who returned after bathing, questioned him as to who had suckled him. Whereupon the child burst forth with a song in praise of S'iva, and became later in life one of the recognized bards of Tamil Hymns. S'ri Jñāna-saṁbandha is said to have flourished about twelve centuries ago and was hence possibly a contemporary of S'āṅkara-bhagavat-pāda.

It has to be noted, however, that the two stories narrated here, which have a direct bearing on S'āṅkara-bhagavat-pāda as the Dravida-sis'u, are not borne out by any accounts of S'ri S'āṅkārācārya's life and times,

and the fact that Śāmkārācārya would not have given such a high testimonial to himself as indicated by the last line of the stanza, but would probably have couched a reference to his capacity as a poet in much milder language, militates against the position taken by Lakṣmi-dhara and others.



हरकोधज्वाला ॥५५॥ वलिभिरवलीदेन वपुषा

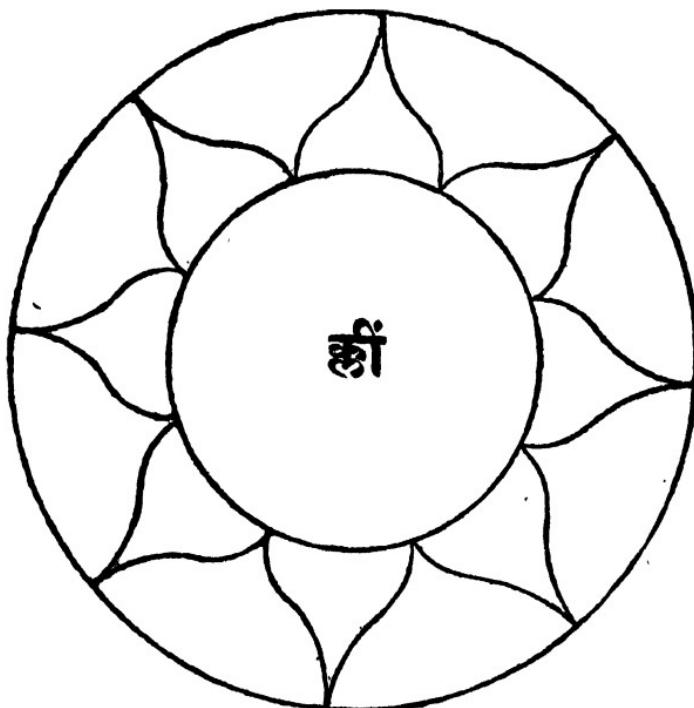
गभीरे ते नाभीसरसि कृतसङ्गो मनसिजः ।
समुत्तस्थौ तस्मादचलतनये धूमलतिका
जनस्तां जानीते तव जननि रोमावलिरिति ॥ ७६ ॥

76. Hara-krodha-jvālā-”valibhir avalīdhena vapuṣā
gabhire te nābhi-sarasi kṛta-saṅgo manasi-jah ;
Samuttasthau tasmād acala-tanaye dhūma-latikā
janas tām jānīte tava janani romāvalir iti.

O Daughter of the Mountain ! Manasi-ja drowned himself in the tank of Thy navel with his body enveloped in the flames caused by Hara's anger. Thence rose a creeper-like

(column of) smoke. O Mother! the world takes it to be the line of down (above Thy navel).

Manasi-ja—Manmatha, the god of love. Here the popular notion that flame, when quenched, will send up smoke, is effectively made use of by the poet. The allusion is to the burning of Manmatha by Hara, when the former tried to rouse the passion of the latter.



यदेतत्कालिन्दीतनुतरतरङ्गाकृति शिवे

कृशे मध्ये किंचिज्जननि तव तद्वाति सुधियाम् ।

विमर्दादन्योऽन्यं कुशकलशयोरन्तरगतं
तनुभूतं व्योम प्रविशदिव नाभि कुहरिणीम् ॥ ७७ ॥

77. Yad etat kālindī-tanu-tara-taraṅgākṛti s'ive
kr̥s'e madhye kiṁ cij janani tava tad bhāti su-
dhiyām ;
Vimardād anyo'nyam kuca-kalasayor antara-gatam
tanū-bhūtam vyoma pravis'ad iva nābhīm kuhari-
ṇīm.

O' Spouse of Siva, Mother (mine) ! this something, assuming the form of the ripples of Kālindī on Thy slim waist, appears to the enlightened (to be) the attenuated Ether intervening the two pot-like breasts, entering the hole of Thy navel, owing to the pressing against each of the two (breasts).

Something—the Romāvalī. Kālindī—the daughter of Mount Kalinda, i.e., the Jumna, whose water is represented to be of a dark colour. Ether—is also represented as dark in colour. This stanza also describes the Romāvalī of the Devī. The Ether, when pressed, is represented as seeking shelter in the navel.

७७

स्थिरो गङ्गास्तर्वतः स्तनमुकुलरोमावलिलता-
 १ निजावालं कुण्डं कुसुमशरतेजोहुतभुजः ।
 रतेलीलाऽगारं किमपि तव नाभिगिरिसुते^२
 बिलद्वारं सिद्धेगिरिशनयनानां विजयते ॥ ७८ ॥

78. Sthiro gaṅgā-”vartah stana-mukula-romāvali-
 latā-
 n i j ā v ā l a m k uṇḍam kusuma-sara-tejo-huta-
 ‘bhujah :
 Rater lilā-’gāram kim api tava nābhira giri-sute
 bila-dvāram siddher giri-s'a-nayanānām vijayate.

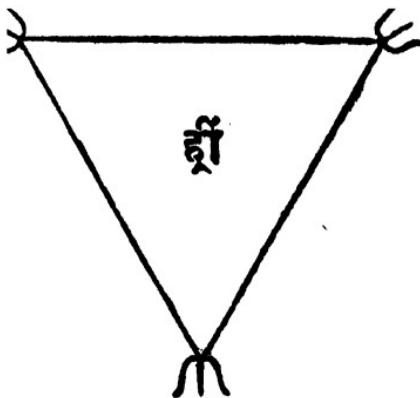
O Daughter of the Mountain ! all glory to
 Thy navel (which may be characterized) in
 some such way (as) a motionless eddy of the
 Ganges ; a trench for the growth of the creeper
 of the line of down, with the breasts as
 buds ; the pit for maintaining the sacrificial
 Fire of the prowess of the flower-arrowed
 (Kusuma-s'ara) ; the pleasure-bower of Rati ;
 the mouth of the cavern for the attainment
 (of Yoga) by Giri-s'a's eyes !

This stanza gives a description of the Devī's navel,
 as assuming various aspects. *Kusuma-s'ara*—literally, the

¹ कलावालं.

² नाभीति गिरिजे.

flower-arrowed, i.e., Manmatha, the god of love. *Mouth of the cavern*—
Yogin-s resort to secluded spots such as caverns of hills for practising Yoga and thereby attaining Bliss. The Devi's navel is compared to such a spot, resting in which, the eyes of Giri-s'a (as so many Yogin-s) seek to attain Bliss.



निसर्गक्षीणस्य स्तनतटभरेण क्लमजुषो
नमन्मूर्तेनर्भौ^१ वलिषु च शनैस्त्रुद्यत इव ।
चिरं ते मध्यस्य त्रुटितटिनीतीरतरुणा
समावस्थस्थेन्नो भवतु कुशलं शैलतनये ॥ ७९ ॥

79. Nisarga-kṣīṇasya stana-taṭa-bhareṇa klama-juṣo
nāman-mūrter nābhan valiṣu ca sanais truṭya-
ta iva ;
Ciram te madhyasya truṭita-taṭini-tīra-taruṇā
Samāvastha-sthemno bhavatu kusalam s'aila-
tanaye.

O Daughter of the Mountain ! may safety be vouchsafed to Thy waist, which is by

¹ °नरीतिलक शनके° ; °नर्भीवलिषु शनके°

nature slim, which is in form as if about to give way in the region of the navel and the folds, and whose firmness is akin to that of a tree standing on the fragile bank of a river.

Fragile bank—likely to give way at any moment, carrying the tree thereon along with it. The condition of the Devi's waist is similarly precarious, as it might apparently give way (owing to

the weight of the two breasts above) at its weak spots. viz., the navel and the folds. The optative form is significant, as the votary finds no one directly to appeal to.

कुचौ सद्यःस्विद्यत्तघटिककूर्पासभिदुरौ

कषन्तौ दोर्मूले कनककलशाभौ कलयता ।

तव त्रातुं ^१भज्ञादलमिति वलम्बं तनुभुवा

त्रिधा नद्दं देवि त्रिवलि लवलीवलिभिरिव ॥ ८० ॥

¹ भज्ञादुदरमवलम्बं.



80. Kuau sadyah-svidyat-taṭa-ghaṭita-kūrpāsa-bhidu-
rau

kaṣṭan dor-mūle kanaka-kalasābhau kalayatā ;
Tava trātum bhaṅgād alam iti valagnam tanu-
bhuvā
tridhā naddham devi tri-vali lavalī-valibhir iva.

O Goddess ! Thy three-folded waist has been bound, as it were, by Tanu-bhū, three times over with the Lavalī- creeper, with a view to save it from breaking, he having caused Thy two breasts, which resemble pots of gold, to burst the garment covering their sides perspiring at that moment and to rub against the armpits.

Tanu-bhū—Manma-
tha, the god of love.
Lavalī—a wild creeper
known for its enduring
qualities. To burst—
as a result of the
surging passion. *Arm-
pits*—encroaching upon
them owing to increase
in size.



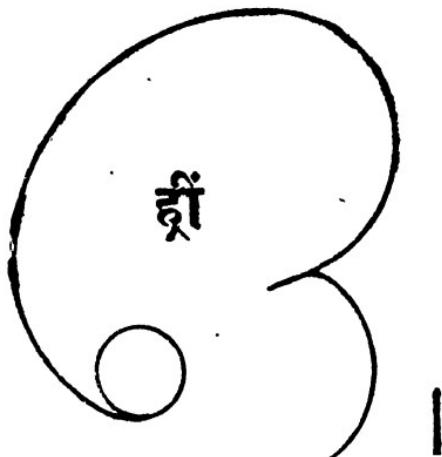
गुरुवं विस्तारं क्षितिधरपतिः पार्वति निजा-
न्नितम्बादाच्छिद्य त्वयि हरणरूपेण निदधे

अतस्ते विस्तीर्णे गुरुरयमशेषां वसुमर्ती
नितम्बप्राभारः स्थगयति लघुत्वं नयति च ॥ ८१ ॥

81. Gurutvam vistāram kṣiti-dhara-patiḥ pārvati nijān
nitambād ācchidya tvayi haraṇa-rūpeṇa nidadhe ;
Atas te vistīrṇo gurur ayam aśeṣām vasu-matīm
nitamba-prāg-bhāraḥ sthagayati laghutvam nay-
ati ca.

O Pārvatī ! the King of the Mountains bestowed on Thee, by way of dowry, heaviness and vastness taken out of his flanks. Hence these, Thy prodigious hips, being (both) broad and heavy, hide from view the entire terrestrial world and make it light as well.

The king of the mountains—Himavat, the Devi's father. *Hide from view*—throw into the background.



करीन्द्राणां^१ शुण्डाः कनककदलीकाण्डपटली-
 मुभाभ्यामूरभ्यामुभयमपि निर्जित्य भवती^२ ।
 सुवृत्ताभ्यां पत्युः प्रणतिकठिनाभ्यां गिरिसुते
^३विजिग्ये जानुभ्यां विबुधकरिकुम्भद्वयमपि^४ ॥ ८२ ॥

82. Karīndrāṇāṁ s'uṇḍāḥ kanaka-kadalī-kāṇḍa-paṭalīm
 ubhābhyaṁ ūrubhyaṁ ubhayān api nirjitya
 bhavatī ;
 Su-vṛttābhyaṁ patyuḥ praṇati-kaṭhinābhyaṁ giri-
 sute
 vijigye jānubhyaṁ vibudha-kari-kumbha-dvayam
 api.

O Daughter of the Mountain ! having surpassed alike the trunks of lordly elephants and the clusters of golden plantain-stumps with Thy two thighs, Thou hast likewise surpassed the pair of frontal globes of the divine elephant with Thy pair of perfectly round knees, hardened by (constant) prostration before Thy Lord.

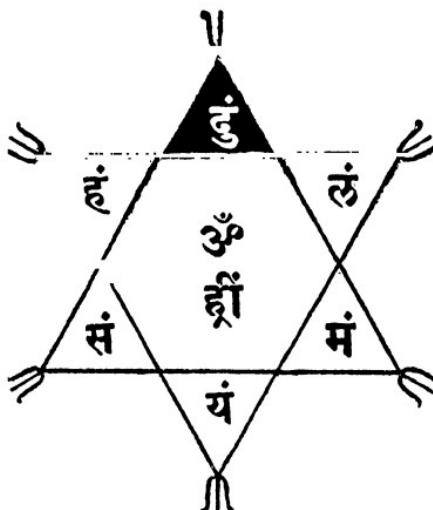
^१ शुण्डान्.

^२ भवति.

^३ विधिष्ठे.

^४ द्वयमसि.

The divine elephant—Airāvata, Indra's elephant. It is usual to compare the thighs of a woman to the trunk of an elephant as well as to the stump of a plantain tree.



पराजेतुं रुद्रं द्विगुणशरगभौं गिरिसुते
निषङ्गौ जङ्घे ते विषमविशिखो बाढमकृत ।

यदग्रे दृश्यन्ते दश शरफलाः पादयुगली-
नखाग्रच्छब्नानः सुरमकुटशाणैकनिशिताः¹ ॥ ८३ ॥

83. Parājetum् rudram् dvi-guṇa-sara-garbhaḥ giri-sute
niṣaṅgau jaṅghē te viṣama-vis'ikho bāḍham
akṛta ;
Yad-agre dṛśyante dasa sara-phalāḥ pāda-yugali-
nakhāgrac-chadmānaḥ sura-makuṭa-sāṇaika-
nis'itāḥ.

¹ ○ शाणैघनिशिता.

O Daughter of the Mountain ! to vanquish Rudra (in battle) Viṣama-vis'ikha has forsooth turned Thy two shanks into two quivers, encasing twice the number of arrows, and over their crests are revealed the ten arrow-heads in the form of toe-nails on Thy pair of feet, exclusively sharpened over the whet-stones of the crowns of the gods.

Viṣama-vis'ikha—literally one having an odd number of arrows, *viz.*, five, *i.e.*, Manmatha, the god of love. *Twice the number*—*viz.*, ten, each toe-nail being compared to an arrow-head, protruding from the quiver. *Whet-stones*—the crowns of the gods, as they come into contact with the Devī's feet, while they prostrate themselves before her, are so many whet-stones.

श्रुतीनां मूर्धनो दधति तव यौ शेखरतया

ममाप्येतौ मातः शिरसि दयया धेहि चरणौ ।

ययोः पाद्यं पाथः पशुपतिजटाजूटतटिनी

ययोर्लक्ष्मीरुणहरिचूडामणिरुचिः ॥ ८४ ॥

ॐ

सुं

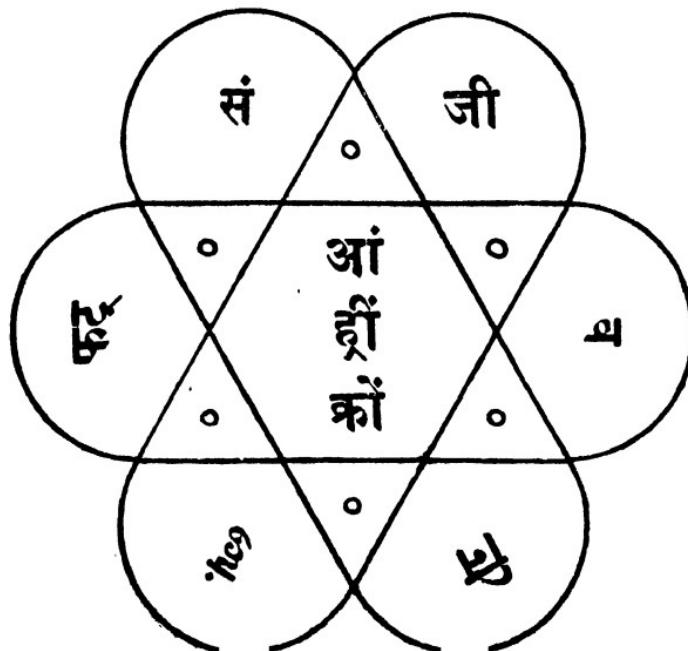
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84. S'rutiñām mūrdhāno dadhati tava yau s'ekharatayā
 mamāpy etaū mātaḥ s'irasi dayayā dhehi caraṇau;
 Yayoh pādyam pāthaḥ pas'u-pati-jaṭā-jūṭa-taṭinī
 yaylor lākṣā-lakṣmīr aruṇa-hari-cūḍā-maṇi-ruciḥ.

O Mother ! pray place those feet of Thine,
 in the plenitude of Thy mercy, on my head,
 feet which the foremost parts of the Veda-s
 wear as a crest-bud, the water washing which
 (feet) forms the river (Ganges) flowing over
 the matted-hair of Pas'u-pati, and the beautiful
 lac-dye over which (feet) is the lustre of the
 red crest-jewel of Hari.

The sanctity, as well as the beauty of the Devi's feet,
 is described here.



नमोवाकं ब्रूमो नयनरमणीयाय पद्यो-
 स्तवास्मै द्वन्द्वाय स्फुटरुचिरसालक्तकवते ।
 असूयत्यत्यन्तं^१ यदभिहननाय स्पृहयते
 पशुनामीशानः प्रमदवनकङ्गेलितरवे ॥ ८५ ॥

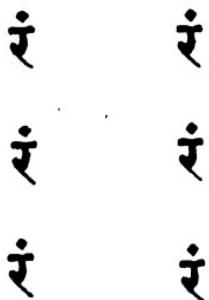
85. Namo-vākam̄ brūmo nayana-ramaṇīyāya padayos
 tavāsmai dvandvāya sphuṭa-ruci-rasālaktaka-
 vate;
 Asūyat� atyantam̄ yad-abhihananāya spṛhayate
 pasūnām̄ iśānah̄ pramada-vana-kaṅkeli-tarave.

Our salutations we respectfully tender to this Thy pair of feet, ravishingly beautiful, distinctly bright with the lac-dye freshly painted over them. The Lord of Pas'u-s grows extremely jealous of the Kaṅkeli tree in (Thy) pleasure-garden, which ardently aspires to be kicked by them (Thy pair of feet).

Jealous of the Kaṅkeli—the Kaṅkeli is a tree which, according to tradition, when barren, blossoms only when kicked by the tender feet of women of the highest class, known as Padmini-s. Siva is represented here as

¹ °त्यत्यर्थं.

envying the barren Kankeli tree in the Devī's garden, for



the exclusive privilege, which it enjoys, of receiving kicks, from its mistress's feet. In other words, he wishes very much that some of them be administered to himself.

मृषा कृत्वा गोत्रस्खलनमथ वैलक्ष्यनमितं
ललाटे भर्तारं चरणकमले ताडयति ते ।
चिरादन्तःशस्यं दहनकृतमुन्मूलितवता¹
तुलाकोटिकाणैः किलिकिलितमीशानरिपुणा ॥ ८६ ॥

86. Mṛṣā kṛtvā gotra-skhalanam atha vailakṣyam
namitam

lalāṭe bhartāram carāṇa-kamale tāḍayati te ;
Cirād antah-salyam dahana-kṛtam unmūlitavatā
tulā-koṭi-kvāṇaiḥ kili-kilitam iśāna-ripuṇā.

When Thy lotus-like foot kicked, on the forehead, Thy husband, who, having frivolously blundered in calling (Thee by a wrong) name, was in consequence bent with shame ; through

¹ • मुन्मीलितवता.

the jingling of (Thy) anklets, there was an acclamation of triumph, as it were, from Is'āna's foe, who thus had his vengeance, generated by (his) being burnt to ashes and rankling for a long time, wreaked.

The poet creates, out of his imagination, an amorous interval, where in

S'iva is represented
as being found out
by his spouse, when,
in jest, he calls her
by a wrong name, the

यं
यं
यं

implication being that the Devī scents therein his amour with some other woman and punishes him therefore with a kick. Manmatha, who was only waiting for an opportunity for venting his spleen on his enemy S'iva, by seeing him lowered in esteem, uses the jingling of the anklet as a sign of his triumph over S'iva. It may also be noted that, in this stanza, the poet creates an opportunity cleverly enough for the Lord to receive the kick he so much longed for, as shown in the previous stanza, by creating a situation as depicted here, viz., the blunder of using a wrong name.

हिमानीहन्तव्यं हिमगिरिनिवासैकचतुरौ¹

निशायां निद्राणं निशि च परभागे च² विशदौ ।

¹ •तटाकान्तिचतुरौ.

² निशि चरमभागे च ; निशि च परभागेण

^१परं लक्ष्मीपात्रं श्रियमतिसृजन्तौ^२ समयिनां
सरोजं त्वत्पादौ जननि जयतश्चित्रमिह किम् ॥ ८७ ॥

87. Himāni-hantavyam hima-giri-nivāsaika-caturau
nisāyām nindrāṇam nisi ca para-bhāge ca
vis'adau ;
Param lakṣmī-pātram sriyam atisṛjantau sama-
yinām
sarojam tvat-pādau janani jayatas' citram iha
kim.

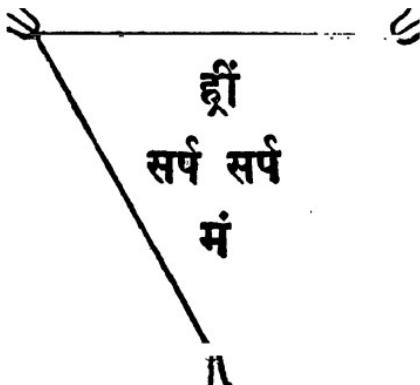
O Mother ! what (is there to) wonder at, if Thy two feet, quite adapted to abide in the snow-capped mountain, bright all through night and its counterpart (the day) and lavishing their grace on their devotees, have outdone the lotus-flower, which easily blights with snow-fall, sleeps during night and only slightly attains Lakṣmī's grace ?

It is usual for poets to compare the Devi's feet to the lotus flower. In this stanza the poet tries to show the fallacy as it were, lurking in such a comparison, as it is only in one respect, and that too only slightly, that such

¹ वरं.

² श्रियमपि सृजन्तौ.

resemblance can hold good. *Lakṣmī's grace*—the grace of the Devī's feet, i.e., red colour and that too slightly, during only a part of the day, i.e., during daylight, when the lotus is in bloom.



पदं ते ^१कीर्तीनां प्रपदमपदं देवि विपदां
कथं नीतं सद्भिः कठिनकमठीखर्परतुलाम् ।
^२कथंचिद्वाहुभ्यामुपयमनकाले पुरभिदा
यदादाय न्यस्तं हषदि दयमानेन मनसा ॥ ८८ ॥

88. Padam te kīrtinām prapadam a-padam devi
viṇadām
katham nitam sadbhīḥ kaṭhina-kamaṭhī-khar-
para-tulām;
Katham cid bāhubhyām upayamana-kāle pura-
bhīdā
yad ādāya nyastam dṛṣadi dayamānena manasā.

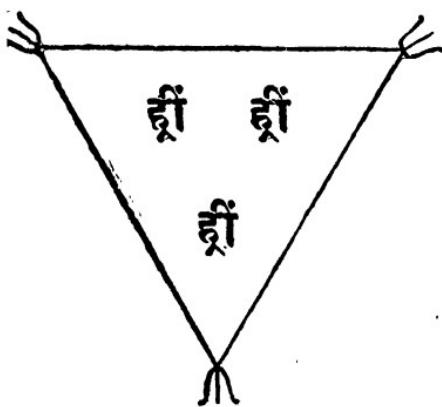
O Goddess ! how is it that the fore-part of Thy foot, which is the seat of all fame, which

¹ कान्तीनां.

² कथं वा.

cannot be touched by danger (of any kind), and which was somehow lifted at the time of (Thy) marriage by the vanquisher of the (three) Pura-s, with a soft heart, and placed on a stone, has been made a peer of the hard tortoise-shell by great poets ?

Here the poet calls into question the propriety of



comparing the fore-part of the Devī's foot, which has become reputed as the bestower of the ends and aims of existence and as warding off all danger, to a hard tortoise-shell, which does little credit to the artistic

skill of great poets. There is also a reading "Katham vā, etc.", when the meaning would be : "How did S'iva manage to lift, etc. ?" implying thereby that S'iva was light-hearted enough to do the wrong thing by placing the Devī's soft feet on a hard piece of flint. Kaivalyāś'rama remarks in his gloss on this stanza : "This Stanza is not in accord with Saṅkarācārya's Sampradāya, as it is not found either in the Malaiyālam manuscript or in the South Indian manuscripts." But Arthur Avalon, in his Introduction to his edition of Ānanda-laharī, quotes this remark and applies it to stanza 99, apparently by mistake.

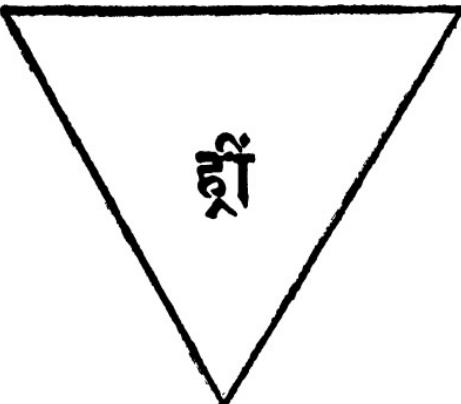
नखैर्नाकस्त्रीणां करकमलसंकोचशशिभि-
 स्तरूणां दिव्यानां हसत इव ते चण्डि चरणौ ।
 फलानि स्वःस्थेभ्यः किसलयकराग्रेण ददतां
 दरिद्रेभ्यो भद्रां श्रियमनिशमहाय ददतौ ॥ ८९ ॥

89. Nakhair nāka-strīṇāṁ kara-kamala-saṅkoca-s'as-i-
 bhis
 tarūṇāṁ divyānāṁ hasata iva te caṇḍi caraṇau ;
 Phalāni svah-sthebhyaḥ kisalaya-karāgreṇa dada-
 tāṁ
 daridrebhyo bhadrāṁ s'riyam anis'am ahnāya
 dadatau.

O Caṇḍi ! Thy two feet, which lavish plenty of wealth at all times and at once, on the poor, laugh as it were with their toe-nails, which resemble (so many) moons causing the closing of the lotus-like hands of celestial women, at the Kalpaka trees which give their fruit exclusively to the denizens of the celestial world, with their finger-like sprouts.

The Devi's feet, which have the quality of bestowing plenty on the needy at all times and at once, are made by the poet to laugh at Kalpaka trees, which, notwithstanding their much talked of pretensions as regards granting boons to all, after all grant the desires of people above want (the Svastha-s). There is a play on the word

'Svastha-s', which means (1) who are above want, and (2) who are celestial. Again, the crescent-like toenails, which are so many moons, extort the homage of celestial women, as their hands, which resemble the lotus-flower, are forced to be closed in veneration, on their approaching the Devi's feet, which contain many moons.



ह्रीं

ददाने दीनेभ्यः श्रियमनिशमाशाऽनुसदृशी-^१
 ममन्दं सौन्दर्यप्रकरमकरन्दं^२ विकिरति ।
 तवास्मिन्मन्दारस्तबकसुभगे यातु चरणे
 निमज्जन्मज्जीवः करणचरणः^३ षट्चरणताम् ॥ ९० ॥

90. Dadāne dinebhyah sriyam anis'am āśā-'nusadṛśim
 a-mandam saundarya-prakara-makarandam viki-
 rati ;
 Tavāsmiñ mandāra-stabaka-su-bhage yātu caraṇe
 nimajjan maj-jīvaḥ caraṇa-caraṇaḥ ṣaṭ-caraṇa-
 tām.

^१ ०मात्मानुसदृशी.

^२ ०स्तबकमकरन्द.

^३ करणचरणः:

May my soul attain the quality of a six-footed (bee), with the (six) senses as its feet, by immersing in this, Thy foot, which is ever giving to the helpless, wealth in proportion to their desire, scattering abundant honey in the form of a flood of beauty, and which is auspicious as a cluster of Mandāra flowers.

In this stanza the poet compares the Devi's feet to a cluster of Mandāra flowers, in point of auspiciousness, scattering of honey and beauty and the bestowing of wealth on the needy, and the soul of the votary possessed of the six senses to a six-footed bee. The underlying idea is: The votary prays that his mind be ever absorbed in meditating on the Devi's feet.

क्षां क्षां
क्षीय क्षीय
द्वीं

पदन्यासक्रीडापरिचयमिवारब्धुमनस-

श्ररन्तस्ते खेलं भवनकलहंसा न जहति ।

^१स्वविक्षेपे शिक्षां सुभगमणिमञ्जीररणित-

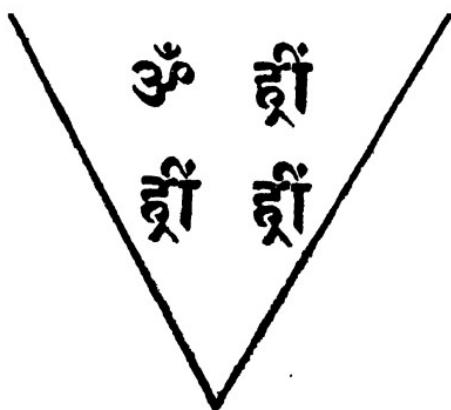
च्छलादाचक्षाणं चरणकमलं चारुचरिते ॥ ९१ ॥

¹ अतस्तेषां.

91. Pada-nyāsa-kriḍā-paricayam ivārabdu-manasas'
 carantas te khelam bhavana-kala-hamsā na
 jahati ;
 Sva-vikṣepe siksām subhaga-maṇi-maṇjira-rāṇitac-
 chalād ācakṣāṇam caraṇa-kamalam cāru-carite.

O Goddess with a stately carriage ! Thy household swans, frolicking as if prone to practise the balancing of their steps, do not leave off Thy lotus-like foot, which imparts instruction in its own art (of balancing steps) as it were, by the tinkling of the beautiful anklet (filled) with gems.

The Devī's beautiful gait is represented by the poet as imparting instruction to her household swans, who themselves have a graceful gait.



गतास्ते मञ्चवं द्रुहिणहरिद्रेश्वरभृतः
 शिवः स्वच्छच्छायाघटितकपटप्रच्छदपटः ।

त्वदीयानां भासां प्रतिफलनरागारुणतया

शरीरी शृङ्गारो रस इव दृशां दोग्धि कुतुकम् ॥ ९२ ॥

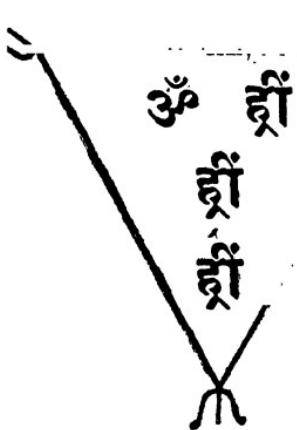
92. *Gatās te mañcatvam̄ druhiṇa-hari-rudres'vara-*
bhṛtaḥ
sivah svacchac-chāyā-ghaṭita-kapaṭa-pracchada-
paṭah :

Tvadiyānām bhāsām pratiphalana-rāgāruṇatayā
, sarīrī śringāro rasa iva dṛṣṭām dogdhi kutukam.

Thy servants, Druhiṇa, Hari, Rudra and Is'vara, have become Thy cot. S'iva with His imaginary bedsheets of a transparent hue, (Himself) tinged red with Thy lustre reflected therein, yields pleasure to Thine eyes, assuming as it were the form of erotic sentiment incarnate.

Druhiṇa, Hari, Rudra and Is'vara—the four agents inherent in the *Sadā-s'iva-tattva*. The six Cakra-mansions commencing from the *Mūlādhāra* and ending with the *Ājñā*, representing respectively Earth, Fire, Water, Air and Ether in their subtle and gross forms, and *Manas*, as also the ten organs of sense, contain the twenty-one Tattva-s. Thus these twenty-one Tattva-s are contained in and constitute the six Cakra-s. The four Tattva-s standing above them, viz., *Māyā*, *S'uddha-vidyā*, *Mahesvara* and *Sadā-s'iva*, take their rest on the four doors of the triad of quadrangles, known as *Bhū-pura*, in their order commencing from the door facing

the East, on the other side of the Brahma-granthi. The four Tattva-s so situated are the four legs of the cot.



As Suddha-vidyā bears affinity to Sadā-s'iva, the latter is overshadowed by the former and on that account becomes identical with it. S'iva and the Sakti have their conjunction in the *Baindava-sthāna*,

otherwise described as 'Sudhā-sindhu' and 'Saraghā', in the middle of the S'rī-cakra with the four doors, of the form of the pericarp of the *Sahasra-dala-kamala*.

अराला केशेषु प्रकृतिसरला मन्दहसिते
शिरीषाभा ^१गात्रे वृषदिव कठोरा कुचतटे ।
भृशं तन्वी मध्ये ^२पृथुरपि वरारोहविषये
जगत्तातुं शंभोर्जयति करुणा काचिदरुणा ॥ ९३ ॥

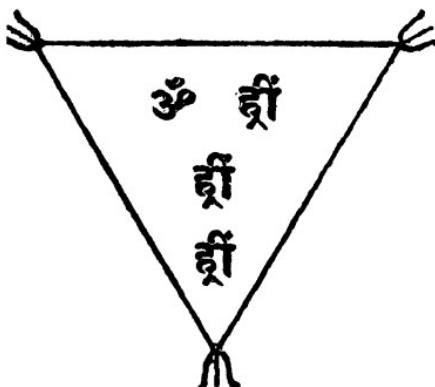
93. Arälā kes'eszū prakṛti-saralā manda-hasite
śirīṣabha gātre dṛṣad iva kaṭhorā kuca-taṭe ;
Bhṛśam tanvi madhye pṛthur api varāroha-viṣaye
jagat trātum s'ambhor jayati karuṇā kā cid aruṇā.

^१ चित्ते वृषदुपलशोभा.

^२ पृथुरसिजारोह०.

The transcendent Aruṇā, Siva's Grace incarnate, curly in Her hair, artless in Her gentle smile, Sirīṣa-like in Her frame, hard like stone in the region of Her breasts, extremely slim in Her waist, and prodigious in the region of Her hips, excels in Her Glory for the welfare of the world.

Aruṇā—the Devī, as Kāmesvarī is referred to.



समानीतः पद्मचां मणिमुकुरतामम्बरमणि-
र्भयादास्यादन्तःस्तिमितकिरणश्रेणिमसृणः ।
दधाति त्वद्वक्तप्रतिफलनमश्रान्तविकचं
निरातङ्कं चन्द्रान्निजहृदयपङ्केरुहमिव ॥ ९४ ॥

94. Samanītaḥ padbhyaṁ maṇi-mukuratām ambara-
maṇit
bhayād āsyād antaḥ stimita-kiraṇa-s'reṇi-masṛ-
ṇaḥ ;

Dadhāti tvad-vaktra-pratiphalanam as'rānta-vika-
cam
nir-ātaikam̄ candrān nija-hṛdaya-paṅke-ruham
iva.

The Sun, having attained the position of a mirror (cut out) of crystal for Thy feet, rendered him with his beams withdrawn for fear of (burning) Thy face, reflects Thy face, as it were, *viz.*, his own heart-lotus, which, by no means troubled by the Moon, is ever in bloom.

According to Laks̄mi-dhara stanzas 94, 99 and 102 are interpolations. Hence they have not been dealt with in his gloss. *The position of a mirror for Thy feet*—standing there as he does, for Pāda-sevā, the Sun being worthy of only such a position and not of facing Thee and directly serving the purpose of a mirror for thy face. *By no means troubled by the Moon*—as the presence of the Moon would not have the effect of closing its petals, it being overshadowed by the presence of the Devi. Lotuses generally bloom in sunlight and close their petals at nightfall. But the heart-lotus of the Sun, in the presence of the Devi, would be ever in bloom and thus resemble the Devi's lotus-like face in a way. There is the implication that the face of the Devi, reflected in the mirror of the Sun, causes an imprint of it, as it were, to appear in the heart of the Sun, which is all the while meditating upon the Devi.

कलङ्कः कस्तुरी रजनिकरबिम्बं जलमयं

कलाभिः कर्पूरैर्मरकतकरण्डं निबिडितम् ।

^१अतस्त्वद्वद्गोगेन प्रतिदिनमिदं रिक्तकुहरं

विधिर्भूयो भूयो निबिडयति नूनं तव कृते ॥ ९५ ॥

95. Kalaṅkha kastūri rajani-kara-bimbam jala-mayaṁ
kalābhīḥ karpūrair marakata-karaṇḍam nibi-
ditam ;

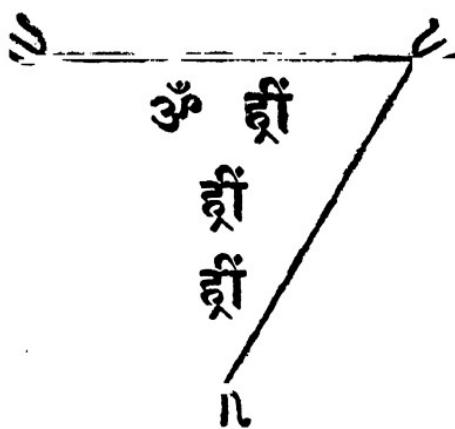
Atas tvad-bhogena prati-dinam idam rikta-kuharam
• vidhir bhūyo bhūyo nibidayati nūnam tava kr̥te.

The (Moon's) dark spot is the musk ; the watery disc of the Moon is the canister of emerald, replete with the (lumps of) camphor (called) the digits of the Moon. Hence Vidhi verily fills the empty (canister) depleted by Thy use, every day over and over again, on Thy account.

The Moon is here compared to an emerald-canister containing musk and refined camphor for the daily use of the Devi. As the supply is exhausted every day, it is being replenished by Brahman, the Devi's servant, then and there. To bring about this effect the poet has artfully pitched upon the Moon with its waxing and waning as the Devi's toilet-canister and made the bright

पुनर्स्त्वद्वद्गोगेन.

white kalā-s (digits) of the Moon serve the purpose of



the white crystals
of refined camphor.
The waning and
waxing processes
of the Moon in the
design of Nature
complete the pic-
ture of the supply
being exhausted
and replenished
daily, the Devi's

day consisting of an entire lunar month.

पुरारातेरन्तःपुरमसि ततस्त्वच्चरणयोः
सपर्यामर्यादा तरलकरणानामसुलभा ।
तथा हेते नीताः शतमखमुखाः सिद्धिमतुलां
तव द्वारोपान्तस्थितिभिरणिमाऽद्याभिरमराः ॥ ९६ ॥

96. Purārāter antaḥ-puram asi tatas tvac-caraṇayoh
saparyā-maryādā tarala-karaṇānām a-su-labhā ;
Tathā hy ete nitāḥ sata-makha-mukhāḥ siddhim
a-tulāṁ
tava dvāropānta-sthitibhir aṇimā-” dyābhīr amarāḥ-

Thou art the harem of the foe of the (three)
Pura-s. Therefore the privilege of adoring
Thy feet is unattainable by the fickle-minded.
Hence it is that these gods, with Sata-makha

as their leader, have been reduced to a status equal to that of the psychic powers, Animā and others, standing near Thy doorway.

Unattainable by the fickle-minded—not even the gods dare disturb the privacy of the Devi's home and face the Vanquisher of Pura-s there. How then can poor mortals even think of making an attempt to have a Dars'an of the Lord and his Lady in their bed-chamber? *Sata-makha*—the performer of a hundred sacrifices, i.e., Indra. The successful completion of a hundred sacrifices is believed to be rewarded with Indra's crown, according to tradition. Indra and other gods, by merely standing at the doorway of the harem, are credited with attaining psychic powers.

ॐ
ह्रीं

कलत्रं वैधात्रं कति कति भजन्ते न कवयः

श्रियो देव्याः को वा न भवति पतिः कैरपि धनैः ।

महादेवं हित्वा तव सति सतीनामचरमे

कुचाभ्यामासङ्गः कुरुकतरोरप्यसुलभः ॥ ९७ ॥

97. Kalatram vaidhātram kati kati bhajante na kavayah
 sriyo devyāḥ ko vā na bhavati patiḥ kair api
 dhanaīḥ ;
 Mahā-devam hitvā tava sati satinām a-carame
 kucābhyaṁ āsaṅgaḥ kuravaka-taror apy a-
 su-labhaḥ.

O Ideal of chastity ! how many poets have not courted the wife of Vidyātṛ ? Who does not become the lord of Śrī-devī (the goddess of wealth) by (commanding) whatever (little) wealth ? O foremost amongst the chaste ! saving the Great Lord (Mahā-deva), the embrace of Thy breast is unattainable even by the Kuravaka tree.

The wife of Vidyātṛ—the wife of Brahman, i.e.,
 —————— Saravatī, the goddess of learning, at whose command is the gift of poesy and whose favour is therefore courted by poets.



Sri-devī—Lakṣmi, the goddess of wealth.
Wealth—in the form of hoards of precious

metals, gems, coins, grain, elephants, horses and other emblems of prosperity. Even the possession of a little of one or more of the above evokes praise of the

owner, as a Lakṣmī-pati, lord of wealth. The vein of levity assumed by the poet in his references to Sarasvati and Lakṣmī as fickle-minded is for the purpose of heightening the effect of the Devi's chastity. Even the inanimate Kuravaka tree is denied the pleasure of the Devi's embrace, to be cured of its barrenness.

गिरामाहुदेवीं द्रुहिणगृहिणीमागमविदो
हरेः पत्नीं पद्मां हरसहचरीमद्रितनयाम् ।
तुरीया का ५पि त्वं दुरधिगमनिःसीममहिमा
१महामाया विश्वं ब्रमयसि परब्रह्ममहिषि ॥ ९८ ॥

98. Girām āhur devīm druhīṇa-gṛhiṇīm āgama-vido
hareḥ patnīm padmām hara-sahacarim adri-
tanayām ;
Turiyā kā 'pi tvam̄ dur-adhigamn-nih-sīma-
mahimā
mahā-māyā vis'vam̄ bhramayasi para-brahma-
mahiṣi.

O Queen of the Para-brahman ! the knowers of the Āgama-s call only Thee as the goddess of letters who is the wife of Druhiṇa ; they call only Thee as Padmā who is the wife of Hari ; they call only Thee the partner of Hara, the daughter of the Mountain ; while Thou perplexest the world, as the transcendent fourth entity unattainable, and with Thy

¹ महामाये.

boundless splendour, as the Great Illusory Being and the fountain of all chastity.

Here the manifold purpose served by the Devī, and the various aspects in which she is worshipped by her diverse followers, are referred to.



समुद्भूतस्थूलस्तनभरमुरश्चारु हसितं
कटाक्षे कंदर्पाः कतिचन कदम्बद्युति वपुः ।
हरस्य त्वद्भ्रान्ति मनसि जनयन्ति स्म विमला
भवत्या ये भक्ताः परिणतिरमीषामियमुमे ॥ ९९ ॥

99. Samudbhūta-sthūla-stana-bharam uras' cāru hasi-
tam
kaṭākṣe kamdarpaḥ kati cana kadamba-dyuti
vapuh ;
Harasya tvad-bhrāntiṁ manasi janayanti sma
vimalā
bhavatyā ye bhaktāḥ pariṇatir amiśām iyam
ume.

O Umā ! a chest bearing well-developed breasts, a charming smile, a side-glance emitting Cupids as it were, a Kadamba-like frame, all these (conspire) together to create in Hara's mind a delusive impression, if it were Thou. Whoever are Thy faultless devotees, this is their consummation.

The implication is that all devotees of the Devī, by constantly meditating on her form, themselves develop a similar form, as constant believing is seeing, seeing develops into knowing, and knowing is becoming.

कदा काले मातः कथय कलितालक्तकरसं
 पिबेयं विद्यार्थीं तव चरणनिर्णेजनजलम् ।
 प्रकृत्या मूकानामपि च कविताकारणतया
^१यदाधत्ते वाणीमुखकमलताम्बूलरसताम् ॥ १०० ॥

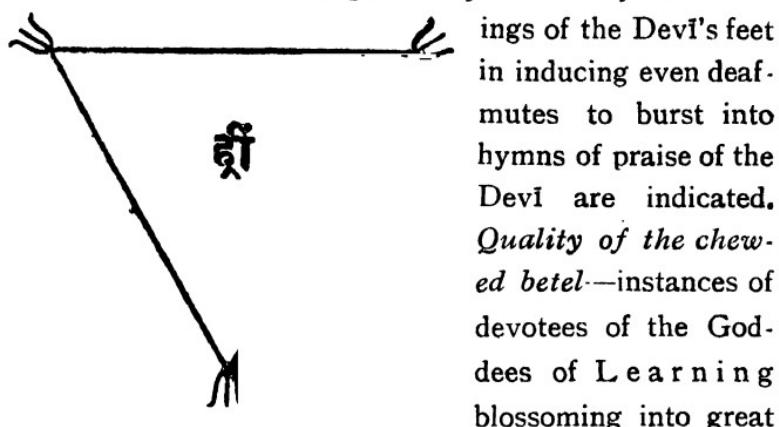
100. Kadā kāle mātah kathaya kalitālaktaka-rasam
 pibeyam̄ vidyārthī tava caraṇa-nirṇejana-jalam ;
 Prakṛtyā mūkānām̄ api ca kavitā-kāraṇatayā
 yad ādhatte vāṇī-mukha-kamala-tāmbūla-rasa-
 tām.

O Mother ! pray tell (me), when shall I, who am eagerly desirous of (imbibing) wisdom, drink the water which has cleansed Thy

¹ कदा धते.

feet and is (thereby) rendered red with the lac-dye ; water, which assumes the quality of the chewed betel-juice, (spat out) of the mouth of Vāṇī, through enabling even deaf-mutes to become poets.

Here the marvellous qualities possessed by the wash-



ings of the Devī's feet
in inducing even deaf-
mutes to burst into
hymns of praise of the
Devī are indicated.
*Quality of the chew-
ed betel*—instances of
devotees of the God-
dees of Learning
blossoming into great

poets by chewing the chewed betel-and-nut spat out of her mouth, or otherwise winning her favour, are not wanting according to tradition, e.g., Kāli-dāsa, the great lyric poet, Mūka, the author of the Mūka-pañca-sati, etc. This stanza is said to refer to the seeker in quest of Sāmipyā-mukti, liberation attained by proximity. Lakṣmi-dhara is of the opinion that this stanza extols the Samaya doctrine of worshipping the Devī in the *Sahasrāra*, the washings of whose feet are coveted by the seeker, and that the Kaula form of worship is not indicated, as in that case it cannot be maintained that the Devī in the form of the Kuṇḍalinī in the hollow

of the *Mūlādhāra* has Carāṇa-s. He also seeks the support of stanza 10 to strengthen his contention, and says that the former half of that stanza refers to the Samaya form and the latter half to the Kaula form of worshipping the Devī.

सरस्वत्या लक्ष्म्या विधिहरिसपत्नो विहरते
 रतेः पातिव्रत्यं शिथिलयति रम्येण वपुषा ।
 चिरं जीवन्नेव क्षपितपशुपाशव्यतिकरः
 १परानन्दाभिरूद्यं रसयति रसं त्वद्गजनवान् ॥ १०१ ॥

101. Sarasvatyā laksmyā vidhi-hari-sapatno viharate
 rateḥ pāti-vratyam sīthilayati ramyeṇa vapusā ;
 Cirām jīvann eva kṣapita-pas'u-pāś'a-vyatikarāḥ
 parānandābhikhyām rasayati' rasam tvad-bha-
 jana-vān.

Thy devotee diverts himself with Sarasvatī and Lakṣmī, (*i.e.*, becomes enlightened and opulent), and thus excites the jealousy of Vidhi and Hari, (their husbands); shatters Rati's chastity with his beautiful frame; and, endowed with long life, tastes the sweetness of what is called exquisite Bliss, bereft of the ignorance incidental to mortals.

¹ परब्रह्माभिरूद्यं.

Shatters—fascinates and thus renders her devotion to her lord inconstant. Taking this stanza as the penultimate one of the work, Lakṣmī-dhara says that this stanza indicates the worshipper's piercing through the six Cakra-s in order to reach the *Sahasrāra*. In substantiation of this view he proceeds thus: The Jivan-mukta continues to function in the body out of sheer Vāsanā, even after the removal of ignorance, even as the potter's wheel continues to whirl after the pot has been brought into shape completely. The Bhajana indicated in the last line is of two kinds: by the worshipping of the six Cakra-s and by Dhāraṇā. As regards the former, the first two Cakra-s, being in a region of darkness, are unworthy of being worshipped. The other five Cakra-s, including the *Sahasrāra*, alone are to be taken into account. Worshippers of the *Maṇi-pūra* attain the liberation known as Sārṣṭi, which consists in raising a city by the side of the Devi's city and abiding there, ever engaged in her service. Worshippers of the *An-āhata* attain liberation of the Sā-lokya type. Sā-lokya is residence in the Devi's city. Worshippers of the *Viśuddhi* attain liberation of the Sāmipyā type. Sāmipyā consists in ministering to the comforts of the Devi. Worshippers of the Ājñā attain liberation of the Sā-rūpyā type. Sā-rūpyā consists in attaining similarity of form with the Devi, which, however, being distinct and separate, is not Sā-yujya. The aforesaid four types of liberation are known as Gaṇa or accessory, for the reason that external torments alone are warded off in these types. Worshippers of the *Sahasrāra*

alone have the privilege of attaining liberation of the Sā-yujya type, wherein even internal torments vanish, and which is therefore the ideal type of perpetual liberation referred to in the last line of the stanza.

After getting over all sorts of difficulties, the votary renders himself fit for attaining Sā-yujya. When Sā-yujya is reached he merges into the conjoint forms of S'iva and the S'akti. This is Kaivalya.

The identity of the six Cakra-s of the body, viz., the *Mūlādhāra* and others, with the six Cakra-s of the *Srī-cakra*, viz., the *Tri-kona* and others, has already been dealt with. The same also establishes the identity of the *Nāda* with the *Bindu*. The *Nāda* is the *Srī-cakra*. The *Bindu*, as will be shown presently, is the group of six lotuses. The *Mūlādhāra* is of four petals. Its pericarp is the *Tri-kona*. The *Svādhiṣṭhāna* is of six petals. Its pericarp is the *Aṣṭa-kona*. The *Maṇi-pūra* is of ten petals. Its pericarp is the *Antar-dasāra*. The *An-āhata* is of twelve petals. Its pericarp is the *Bahir-dasāra*. The *Visuddhi* is of sixteen petals. Its pericarp is the *Catur-dasa-kona*. Thus far the identity of the S'akti-cakra-s with the five Cakra-s of the body. The *Ājñā* is of two petals. Its pericarp is of two phases; the *Aṣṭa-dala-padma* is of one phase and the *Sodasa-dala-padma* of the other phase. Of the three circles, one is of the character of the Rudra-granthi at the end of the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*, another is of the character of the Visṇu-granthi at the end of the *An-āhata*, and the third is of the character of the Brahma-granthi at the end of the *Ājñā-cakra*. Above these, the

three quadrilaterals with the four doors have flights of steps at the four doors. This *Bhū-grha* is the pericarp of the *Sahasra-dala-padma*. There are a thousand petals to this lotus. The *Baindava-sthāna* is in the middle of the pericarp with the four doors. In this manner the identity of the *Sri-cakra* with the *Kamala-s* serving as palaces for the Devī may be seen. This identity, known as that of the *Nāda* with the *Bindu*, should be preserved as a profound secret and has to be divulged only by the Guru for the benefit of the disciple.

The inhering of the fifty *Kalā-s* in the six *Cakra-s* has already been dealt with. The vowels inhere in the lunar *Khanda*, the five *Vargas* from *Ka* to *Ma* in the solar *Khanda*, the rest excluding *Ha* and *La* in the *Agni-khanda*, and *Ha* and *La* in the *Baindava*, while *Kṣa* inheres in all. The inhering of the *Kalā-s* in the petals of the *Mūlādhāra* and other *Cakra-s* has likewise been already dealt with. From the above will be clearly seen the *Tithi*-character of the *Kalā-s*, the *Kalā*-character of the *Nityā-s*, the character of the *Kalā-s* as inhering in the fifteen letters of the *Mūla-mantra*, the fifteen letters being of the character of the three *Khanda-s*, the three *Khanda-s* being of the Moon, Sun and Fire, the latter being of the character of the three *Granthi-s*, the three *Granthi-s* being of the character of the three *Hṛīm-s* of the *Mantra*, the *Hṛīm* being of the character of the *Bhuvanesvari-mantra*, the *Bhuvanesvari-mantra* being of the character of being included in the *Mūla-mantra*, the identity of the *Mūla-mantra* with the *Sri-cakra*, the nine *Cakra-s* of the same being identical with

the six Cakra-s and the three Granthi-s as well as the pericarp of the thousand-petalled lotus of the human body. This alone establishes the identity of the *Kalā* with the *Nāda*.

With the *Nāda* is the *Bindu* identical, the *Kalā* with the *Bindu*, the *Kalā* with the *Nāda*, the *Bindu* with the *Kalā*, the *Nāda* with the *Kalā* and all these five with the *Sri-vidyā*. The five-fold nature of this identity should be understood from the precept of the Guru. Thus the six kinds of identity form the worship of the Devi. This means that the Goddess, *viz.*, the *Sri-vidyā* with her ten forearms manifesting herself directly in the *Mani-pūra*, should be propitiated with the formalities of worship.

Now is described the real form of the *Bindu*. The *Bindu* is made up of the five Cakra-s commencing from the *Mūlādhāra*. It is the cause of the creation and the dissolution of the world and is the power wielded by S'iva. That alone is the S'akti-tattva of the character of the quadrilateral which is in the middle of the pericarp with four doors of the one-thousand-petalled lotus. The S'iva-tattva in the middle of this is the *Nāda*. Its four-fold character has already been explained. As both the S'akti and S'iva are of the form of the S'abda (word) and Artha (its significance), the character of the *Kalā* is common to them. Therefore their union transcends the *Nāda*, *Bindu* and *Kalā*. This is the secret of the Samaya doctrine.

This *Bindu* is divided into ten divisions, each one occupying the four petals of the *Mūlādhāra* and the six

petals of the *Svādhīṣṭhāna*. The four divisions of the *Bindu*, on the four petals of the *Mūlādhāra*, are Manas, Buddhi, Aham-kāra and Citta of the character of matter, which are the cause of the creation of the universe. The six divisions of the *Bindu* on the six petals of the *Svādhīṣṭhāna* are Kāma (lust), Krodha (anger), Lobha (covetousness), Moha (delusion), Mada (infatuation) and Mātsarya (spite).

The *Maṇi-pūra* is of ten petals because of its being made up of the characteristics of the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhīṣṭhāna*. Of the twelve petals of the *An-āhāta*, ten are of the character of the *Maṇi-pūra* and the two remaining petals represent the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhīṣṭhāna*. Of the sixteen petals of the *Viśuddhi*, twelve represent the *An-āhāta* and four the *Mūlādhāra*, or ten of them represent the petals of the *Maṇi-pūra* and six the petals of the *Svādhīṣṭhāna*. The two petals of the *Ājñā* represent the two Cakra-s of the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhīṣṭhāna*. Thus the four Cakra-s beginning from the *Maṇi-pūra* and ending with the *Ājñā* are based on the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhīṣṭhāna*. As the four other Cakra-s inhere in the two Cakra-s, the *Mūlādhāra* and the *Svādhīṣṭhāna*, the ten-fold character of the One *Bindu* becomes established.

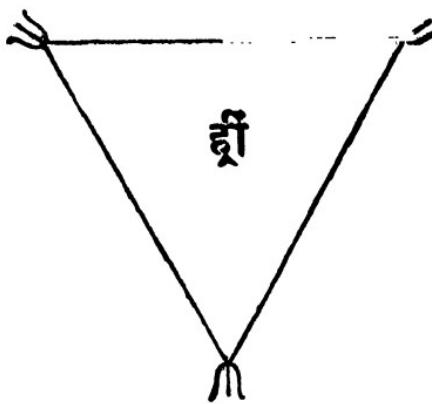
Even though the Kaula-s by, restricting their worship only to the first two Cakra-s, profess to attain the full fruits of worship, still, as the worship through the six identities is entirely absent in their form of worship, they cannot obtain the fruits of the several stages of the Samaya form of worship. The Samayin-s, on the other

hand, even though they restrict their worship to the four Cakra-s above the first two, in effect attain the full fruits of the worship of all the six Cakra-s.

As for the other way of worship by Dhāraṇā-s; Dhāraṇā is the restraining of the vital air in the six Cakra-s by means of the *Nāda* and the *Kalā*. There are six kinds of Dhāraṇā-s, one in each of the six Cakra-s, and if the *Sahasrāra* is also included, the kinds of Dhāraṇā-s will be seven in all. At the rate of fifty Dhāraṇā-s in each Cakra, the total number will be $7 \times 50 = 350$. These, when severally combined with the *Nāda*, *Bindu* and *Kalā* and formed into permutations, will become infinite in number, and further light should be sought from the Guru thereon. The fruits of the Dhāraṇā-s as generated in the six Cakra-s are in order—Mati, Smṛti, Buddhi, Prajñā, Medhā, and Pratibhā (various grades of intellect). For further details reference is made by Lakṣmi-dhara to works such as the Súbhagodaya, the Caranāgama, etc.

Reference has already been made to the Kaula practice of worship of the four-petalled *Mūlādhāra* inhering in the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*, as also to the doctrine of the Samayin-s, in accordance with which they worship the Devī that has reached the *Maṇi-pūra*, after bursting through the *Svādhiṣṭhāna*. One other point that may be noted in this connection is that the five Elements along with the Manas are established as identical with the six lotuses. Meditation on the identity of the Microcosm with the Macrocosm, the identity of the six lotuses, of the five kinds of similarities and the six kinds of identities,

exercises so great an influence as to make the Microcosm manifest itself as the Macrocosm. This is the secret underlying all Sāstra-s bearing on Yoga, which enjoin on the Yogin to have recourse to the practice of such meditation with a view to his successful accomplishment of Yoga. This is also endorsed by the Sṛuti, which says : “(The Yogin should meditate on) the identity of the Microcosm with the Macrocosm, likewise of the Liṅga with the Sūtrātman, of the sleeping with the unmanifested states, and of the Kṣetra-jñā with the Paramātman.”



निधे नित्यस्मेरे निरवधिगुणे नीतिनिपुणे
निराघाटज्ञाने नियमपरचित्तैकनिलये ।
नियत्या निर्मुक्ते निखिलनिगमान्तस्तुतपदे
निरातङ्के नित्ये निगमय ममापि स्तुतिमिमाम् ॥१०२॥

102. Nidhe nitya-smere nir-avadhi-guṇe nīti-nipuṇe
nir-āghāṭa-jñāne niyama-para-cittaika-nilaye ;
Niyat्या nirmukte nikhila-nigamānta-stuta-pade
nir-ātaṅke nitye nigamaya mamāpi stutim
imām.

O Treasure-mine ! ever smiling, possessed of boundless qualities, proficient in holding the scales even, uninterrupted fountain of Wisdom, ever abiding in well-controlled minds, by no means bound to conventions, with feet glorified by all the Upaniṣad-s, void of risks and eternal, hallow this laudatory composition of even mine (Thy humble devotee).

This stanza is commented upon by Kāmesvara-sūri, which indicates that it finds a place in his manuscript and has been recognized by him as part of the work. The poet characterizes the Devī as a Treasure-mine and gives us some specimens of the gems it contains, without forcing us to the necessity of delving deeply into it. Mark the alliteration.

प्रदीपज्वालाभिर्दिवसकरनीराजनविधि:

सुधासूतेश्वन्दोपलजलवैर्ध्यरचना ।

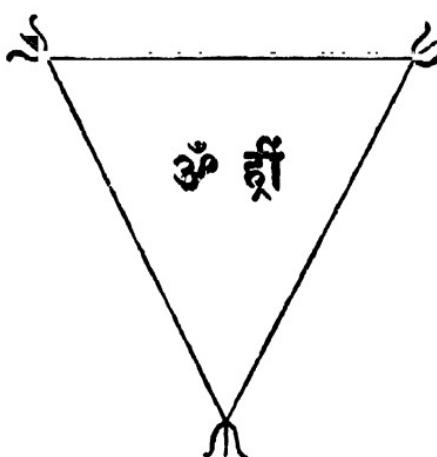
स्वकीयैरम्भोभिः सलिलनिधिसौहित्यकरणं

त्वदीयाभिर्वाग्मस्तव जननि वाचां स्तुतिरियम् ॥ १०३ ॥

103. Pradīpa-jvālābhīr divasa-kara-nirājana-vidhiḥ
 sudhā-sūtes' candropala-jala-lavair a r g h y a-
 racanā ;
 Svakiyair ambhobhiḥ salila-n i d h i - s a u h i t y a-
 karaṇam
 tvadīyābhīr vāgbhis tava janani vācām stutir
 iyam.

O Mother of diction ! composing this hymn (in praise) of Thee, in words originating from Thee, is very much like adoring the Sun by waving a light (before him), offering, the Moon, drops of water (flowing out) of a moon-stone, and pleasing the Ocean by (pouring) water into it.

The poet here says that his attempt at composing this



work is very much like "carrying coals to Newcastle", if one more simile may be used to explain his several similes. Kaival yās'rāma's gloss deals with all the 103 stanzas. He is however of opinion

that stanza 88 is an interpolation.

॥ ॐ तत्सत् ॥

A P P E N D I X

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be wor- shipped	Number per diem of repeti- tion of stanza
1	(a) Designed in colour- ed flour, with a ghee lamp in front (b) Gold plate ; wor- ship facing the east	12	1,000
2	Gold plate ; worship facing the north	55	1,000
3	(a) Gold plate ; wor- ship facing north-east (b) do.	54	2,000
4	(a) Silver plate ; wor- ship facing the east (b) Gold plate	16	1,000
		36	3,000
5	Copper plate ; facing the east	8	2,000-with plate on the crest
6	Gold plate ; facing the east	21	500
7	Gold plate or holy ashes ; facing the east	45	1,000-plate to be worn on the crest
8	Red-sandal-paste ; to be worshipped with red flowers	12	1,200

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Tri-madhura, i.e., scraped cocoanut-kernel mixed with jaggery and ghee	Successful accomplishment of desired objects.
Sweet cake	All prosperity ; overcoming all obstacles.
Milk-gruel	Winning over matter and fascination of the world.
Black-gram-cake	Knowledge of the Veda-s.
do.	All wealth and learning.
Turmeric-Pongal with red-gram dhal	Overlordship of an empire.
do.	Immunity from penury, disease and other torments.
Jaggery-gruel and Poigal with green-gram dhal	Prepossession in one's favour and infatuation of people.
21 pieces of sugar-cane	Cure for impotency.
Milk-gruel and cooked rice	Winning over the enemy.
Black pepper	Release from prison and success in all enterprise.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
9	Gold plate besmeared with civet	45	1,000
10	Gold plate	6	1,000-mounted on red silk cord to be tied round wrist
11	Gold plate or butter ; (butter to be partaken after Japa)	8	1,000
12	Vessel full of water ; (to be drunk after Pūjā)	45	1,000
13	Gold plate or lead sheet ; (to be worn as a talisman on the neck after Japa)	6	1,000
14	Gold plate	45	1,000
15	Gold plate (as talisman) ; water (to be drunk after Japa)	45	1,000
16	Gold plate	41	1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Milk-gruel	Mastery over elements and return, from foreign country, of relations.
Fruit	Virility; development of breasts and normal menstruation.
Jaggery-gruel, cakes and Mahā-naivedya	Removal of sterility (by tying the tailsman round the waist).
Honey	Eloquence and poesy.
Tri-madhura or cooked rice	Fascination of women.
Milk-gruel, cakes and cooked rice	Immunity from famine and pestilence.
Honey, fruit and refined sugar	Poesy and enlightenment.
Honey	Vedic and Sāstraic knowledge and pleasing the assembly.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bīja to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
17	Gold plate	45	1,000
18	Gold plate, sandal, flower, saffron or turmeric	45	1,000
19	Gold plate, holy ashes, sandal, Kuṇkuma, or Svayambhu flower	25	12,000
20	(a) Holy ashes or water (b) do.	... 45	1,000 2,000
21	Gold-, Silver-, or Copper-plate	45	1,000
22	Gold plate ; (to be worn as a talisman)	45	1,000
23	Gold plate ; (to be worshipped in the house)	30	3,000
24	Gold plate ; (to be worn as a talisman)	30	1,000
25	Gold plate	45	1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Honey, fruit, milk, sugar and sugar-candy	Mastery over all Sāstra-s.
Milk-gruel and pān-supāri	Infatuation of women, men, animals, Deva-s and demons.
Milk, honey and fruit	Bewitching kings, demons, animals and women.
...	Antidote against poison and febrifuge.
...	Fascinating snakes.
Fruit, honey and jaggery	Winning over the enemy.
Honey, tri-madhura, curds, milk and spiced rice of various kinds	Attainment of all worldly desires and living above want.
Milk-gruel	Relief from disease, debts, demons and danger.
Honey, black-gram-cake and sweetened sesamum	Immunity from evil spirits.
Honey	Places of honour and emolument.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
26	(a) Gold plate with the name of the quarry (b) Gold plate	6 new-moon-days 6	1,000 1,000
27	Gold or other plate	45	1,000
28	Gold plate or Tāṭaṅka; (to be worn as a talisman)	45	1,000
29	Gold plate; (to be worn on the wrist)	45	1,000
30	Gold plate; (—do.—)	96	1,000
31	Gold plate	45	1,000
32	(a) Gold plate (b) do, (to be fixed to the place of business)	45	1,000 1,000
33	Gold plate; (to be placed in a box made of antelope horn and buried)	45	1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
...	All-round success.
Jaggery-gruel	Winning over the enemy.
Jaggery-gruel	Attainment of Ātma-jñāna.
Tri-madhura, milk-gruel and pān-supāri	Immunity from unnatural death and attainment of all ends.
Honey and black-gram-cake	Taming of wild natures.
Honey, tri-madhura and pān-supāri	The eight psychic powers and fire-walking.
Honey and milk	Popularity with men, especially kings.
Curd-rice and black-gram-cake	Successful accomplishment of alchemy and other sciences.
Sweet Pongal	Success in business.
(A coin to be held in the closed fist and Japa performed)	Acquisition of wealth; ten times the value of the coin held.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be wor- shipped	Number per diem of repeti- tion of stanza
34	Gold plate	45	1,000
35	Gold plate ; (to be worn as a talisman)	45	1,000
36	(a) Gold plate	45	1,000
	(b) Water in a vessel	15	1,000
37	(a) Gold plate or vessel of water	...	5,000
	(b) do.	45	1,000
38	(a) Cold plate	45	1,000
	(b) do. and vessel of water	4	4,000
39	Gold or silver plate	12	108
40	Gold plate	45	1,000-(to be placed under a pillow)
41	Gold plate (as talis- man) or salt (to be administered as medi- cine)	30	4,000

Particulars of food offering | Fruit of the Japa

(a) Honey. (b) Pepper (a) Will bloom into a genius.
powdered and mixed with (b) Cure for rheumatism
ghee of the joints.

Sugar, honey, milk and Cure for consumption.
milk-gruel

Honey and black-gram- (a) Cure for incurable dis-
cake eases.

Cooked rice mixed with (b) do.
pepper

Fruit, cocoanut and jag- (a) Release from the effects
gery-gruel of "possession" by Brah-
ma-rakṣas,

Black-gram, sweet-cakes (b) Cure for all diseases also,
and milk gruel in addition to the above.

11 black-gram-cakes, (a) Cure for infantile dis-
cocoanut and pān-supāri eases.
... (b) do.

Milk, milk-gruel and honey, Avoidance of bad dreams.
or Pongal

Honey, milk-gruel and pān- F o r e s e e i n g the future
supāri through dreams.

Honey Cure for dyspepsia and other
stomach diseases.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be wor- shipped	Number per diem of repeti- tion of stanza
42	Gold plate or Kuruvai- rice-flour mixed with Omam-powder	45	1,000
43	Gold plate ; (to be worn as a talisman in the form of a ring)	40	3,000
44	Gold plate ; also in saffron-powder and turmeric (to be mark- ed on the forehead)	12	1,000
45	Gold plate	45	1,000
46	Gold plate ; (to be worn as a talisman)	45	1,000
47	Gold plate ; (to be worn on the crest) or holy ashes	25	7,000
48	Gold plate	45	1,000
49	Turmeric charred and ground in sesamum oil after Japa and used as a collyrium by a person with blue eyes under 25 years	10	1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Refined sugar (the rice-flour to be taken as medicine after Japa)	Cure for dropsy
Honey	Fascination of all.
Jaggery-gruel and honey	Fascination, alleviation of suffering and hysteria.
Tri-madhura and honey	Fortune-telling.
Milk-gruel and honey	Return of husband; progeny.
Cocoanut, fruit and honey	Favourable disposition of deities.
Spiced rice of various kinds, fruit and honey	Counteracting adverse planetary influence.
Pongal and honey	Discovery of treasure-trove.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
50	Gold plate or water ; or butter (to be taken as medicine)		1,000
51	Gold plate, or sandal paste ; (with mark on the forehead)	45	1,000
52	Gold plate or holy ashes	45	1,000
53	Gold plate or the floor (with a lamp burning beside)		3,000
54	Gold plate or medicinal herb, also water in a vessel	45	1,000
55	Gold plate or myrobalan	45	2,500
56	Gold plate or the tooth or skull of a Makara fish	45	20,000
57	Gold plate	45	1,000
58	(a) Gold plate ; (to be worn along with ear-ornament) (b) Kuṇkuma ; (to be marked on the forehead after Japa)	5 45	1,000 1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Refined sugar, sugar-candy, jaggery, honey, fruit and cocoanut	Immunity from small-pox.
Black-gram-cake and honey	Fascinating all people and bestowal of all desires.
Sesamum-rice and milk-gruel	Curative for all eye- and ear-diseases.
Sweet cake, black-gram-cake and milk-gruel	If the flame burns brightly it is a good portent ; if dim, otherwise.
Jaggery-gruel	Cure for venereal diseases.
Fruit, milk-gruel, honey and pān-supāri	Cure for hydrocele, etc.
Honey	Locks and fetters will yield and watch-men run away.
Milk-gruel and honey	All prosperity.
...	(a) Fascination of men.
Honey	(b) Royal favour.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
59	Gold plate or turmeric (to be used for toilet)	45	1,000
60	Gold plate	45	1,000
61	Gold plate or necklace (and to be worn as a jewel by women)	8	1,2000
62	Gold plate; (to be placed under the pillow after Japa)	8	8,000
63	Gold plate (stanza to be inscribed and worn round the waist)	30	30,000
64	Kuṇkuma or gold plate (to be worn as a nose-screw)	18	10,000
65	Gold plate, worshipping S'rī-cakra with red flower and incense	45	1,000
66	(a) Gold plate	45	1,000
	(b) Holy ashes	3	5,000
67	Gold plate; (by the couple jointly)	45	1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Sugar-Pongal and honey	Fascination.
Honey and milk-gruel	Acquisition of learning.
Cocoanut, fruit and honey	Fascinating men and gratification of desires.
Black-gram-cake and honey	Profound sleep.
Cocoanut	Ready obedience.
Jaggery-gruel and honey	Fascination of people or cure for venereal diseases.
Honey	Fascination of people.
Jaggery-gruel and honey	(a) Accomplishment in Vīṇā and other instruments.
(b) do.	(b) Cure for all diseases.
H o n e y , m i l k - g r u e l a n d pān-supāri	Royal favour.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
68	Kuṇkuma, with stanza inscribed on it and worship of Sri-cakra	45 ●	1,000
69	Gold plate; muttering the stanza with Campaka flower (to be given to a) woman after Japa	45	1,000
70	Gold plate	45	1,000
71	Gold plate; muttering the stanza seated under a banyan tree	90	12,000
72	Gold plate or a walking stick	45	1,000
73	Gold plate or water (to be drunk or sprinkled after Japa)	7	1,000
74	Gold plate, in front of the Devī	45	108
75	Gold plate	3	12,000
76	Gold plate	12	1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Honey and pān-supāri	Royal favour
Honey	Fascination of that woman.
Cocoanut and honey	Fascinating men.
Honey	Command of fairies.
Honey	Night-travel without fear.
Honey and milk	Increased flow of milk in women and cows.
Milk-gruel and honey	Enhanced reputation.
Fruit and honey	Poesy and flow of milk in women's breasts.
Cocoanut, fruit, honey and curd-rice	Fascination of people and acquisition of all powers.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
77	Yantra and stanza to be inscribed on charcoal of the red lotus flower, mixed with the ghee of a smoke-coloured cow and to be worn as a mark on the forehead after Japa	15	2,000
78	Red sandal paste mixed with rose water and civet (to be worn as a mark on the forehead)	45	108
79	Gold plate	45	1,000
80	Gold plate (to be placed on the yoni on first puberty)	45	1,000
81	Gold plate, facing south-east	16	1,000
82	Bhūrja leaf or a pair of wooden sandals or a log of As'vakarṇa tree under the back.	45	1,000
83	Gold plate, worshipped with Japā (red cotton) flower	12	1,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Honey and fruit	Royal favour.
Honey and black-gram-cake	Royal favour and success in all endeavours.
Honey and milk-gruel	Legerdemain.
Honey	Legerdemain.
Honey, jaggery-gruel and black-gram-cake	Floating on fire.
Cocoanut, fruit and honey	Floating on water.
Jaggery-gruel and honey	Keeping at bay an entire army.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be worshipped	Number per diem of repetition of stanza
84	Gold plate	365	1,000
85	Gold plate, to be worshipped with flowers of eight different colours	12	1,000
86	Gold plate with a pot of water (to be used for bathing after worship)	21	1,000
87	Ashes from a crematorium or sandal paste	16	1,000
88	Gold or silver plate	180	1,008
89	Gold plate or holy ashes	30	1,000
90	Gold plate	30	1,000
91	Gold plate, (Yantra and stanza)	45	1,000
92	Gold plate or holy ashes	45	2,000

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Milk-gruel, spiced rice of various kinds and honey	Entering other bodies.
Milk-gruel, jaggery-drink and fruit	Warding off evil spirits.
Milk-gruel, cocoanut and honey	Warding off evil spirits.
Milk-gruel, honey, fruit and cocoanut	Calling off snakes.
Jaggery-gruel, fruit and cocoanut	Calling off animals.
Jaggery-gruel and honey	Alleviation of disease.
Milk-gruel and honey	Counteracting the influence of witchcraft and bestowal of all desires.
Milk-gruel	Acquisition of land and wealth.
Spiced rice of various kinds, milk, milk-gruel and pān-supāri	Bestowal of a kingdom and warding off evil spirits.

Stanza No.	Yantra with Bija to be inscribed on	Number of days to be wor- shipped	Number per diem of repeti- tion of stanza
93	Gold plate	45	1,000
95	Gold plate	45	2,000
96	Gold plate or sesa- mum oil	3	108
97	A piece of the white Arka plank with tur- meric (to be marked on the forehead)	10	1,000
98	Gold or copper plate or water	8	1,000
100	Gold plate or holy ashes	45	2,000
101	Gold plate	16	1,000
103	Gold plate	45	100,000, for the entire period

Particulars of food offering	Fruit of the Japa
Honey	Accomplishment of desires.
Pongal, cocoanut and fruit	Gratification of desires.
Sesamum-rice and jaggery	Healing of wounds.
Honey and milk-gruel	Acquisition of learning.
Cooked rice and honey	Physical strength and virility.
Honey	Virility and fecundity, after riddance of disease.
Tri-madhura, black-gram-cake and fruit	Valour.
Fruit and cocoanut	Accomplishment of desired objects.

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